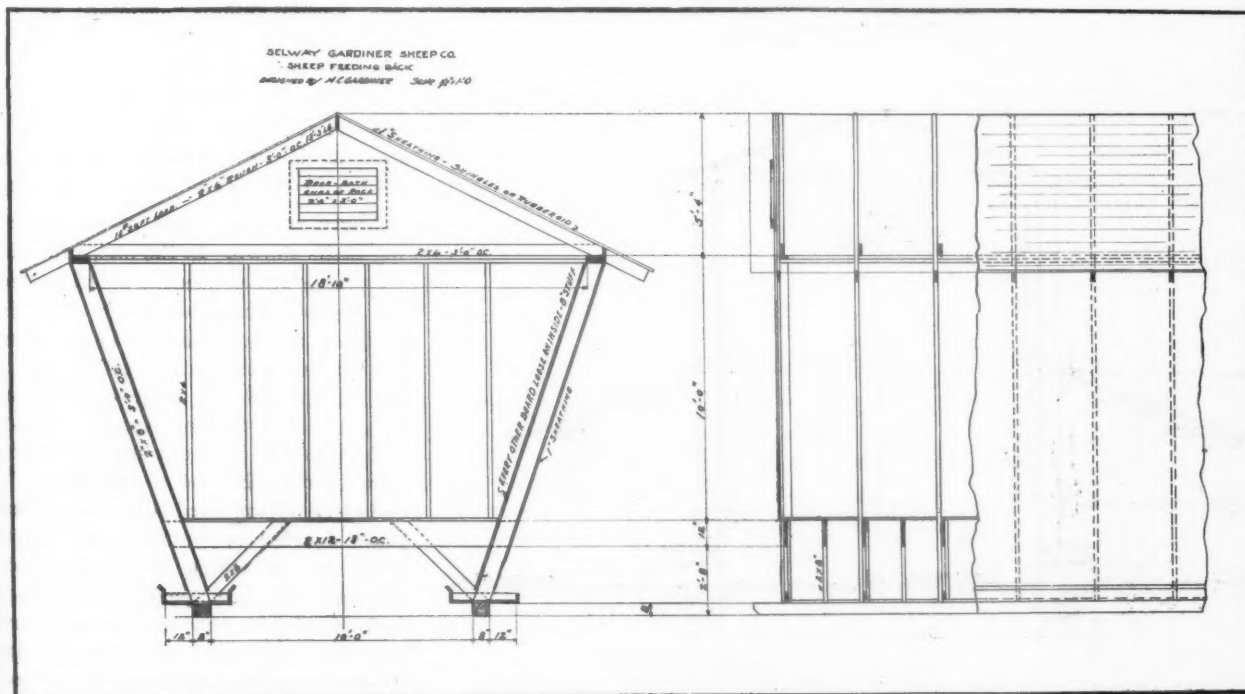


NUMBER 2

Address by Dr. H. C. Gardiner

It is not practicable to fill cut-hay feeder sheds or barns at the time hay



is being harvested, but it can only be done after the hay has properly cured in the stack and of course care should be exercised even then in the event of storms not to get the hay wet in handling, to avoid heating.

Cut alfalfa, when blown into a feeder, occupies from one-third to one-fourth the space that it does in the stack, a cubic foot weighing from ten to thirteen pounds.

The structures which are described in the accompanying drawings all depend upon a common principle for their use, and that is the presence of a hollow wall which acts as a feed chute from the principal bin. The boards which are attached to the studding and which run horizontally on the outside wall are nailed tightly, while on the outside wall next to the hay storage, every other board is nailed and every other board is loose. When ready for filling, all the boards, excepting the top board, are in place, and the bin or shed is filled. The feeding is then done through the top open space and is done through this space until fed down to the next loose board, when this board is taken out and laid in the empty top space out of the road

and feeding is then done through the next opening. As the hay is fed down, this process is simply repeated—as the hay becomes lower the loose boards are taken out and placed in the empty space just above. This permits feeding with a minimum amount of hay moving, and simplifies the handling of a product which, when cut, is troublesome to fork.

In sheep-feeding racks the outside wall is made of six-inch studding with inch boards on either side, and in cattle-feeding racks eight-inch studding with inch boards on either side.

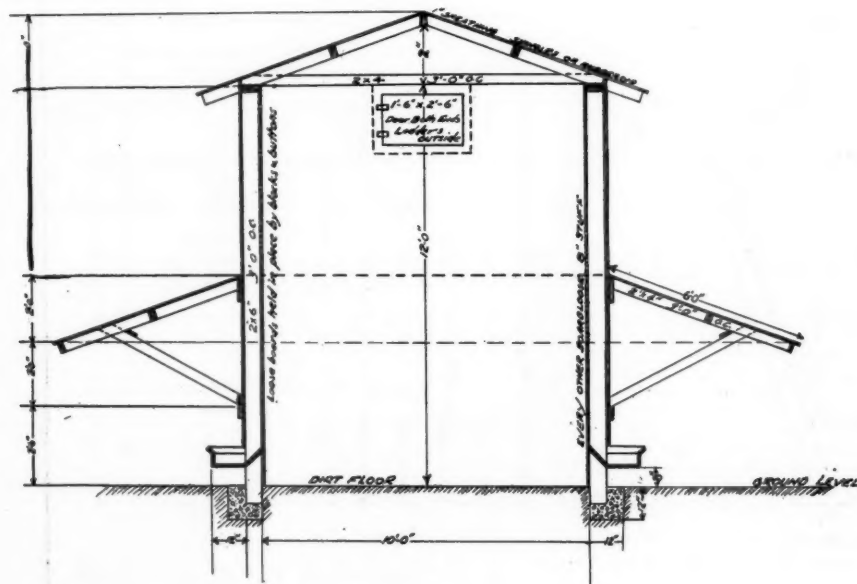
The following is a brief description of the cattle-feeding rack as shown in the accompanying drawing: This rack is made up in sixteen-foot sections for the most economical use of the lumber, and our plan is usually to construct thirty-two feet in length. These racks have a cubic contents to the roof plates of 5577 feet and hold approximately enough cut hay for 35 or 40 head of cattle for 60 to 90 days. They can be constructed economically in any multiple of sixteen feet in length, and in the accompanying drawing are shown with sloping sides. This method of construction was followed with

the idea that the alternating boards which were loose would then lie in place without fastening, but in practice we have found that on account of lumber warping it is not desirable to go to the expense of building side walls sloping, but it is much cheaper to build them straight and depend upon a simple device, such as a button with butts, to hold on the loose boards. The cattle-feeding rack as shown also is designed of such strength that it can be moved with an engine, if necessary. We have concluded, as a result of several years' use of these structures, that they are best left in place and not moved, and with this idea in view we suggest that instead of erecting the rack on an 8 by 8 sill, as shown, it be built either on cement blocks or on a small 8 by 12 or 12 by 12 concrete wall. We also believe that considerable expense can be saved in this type of rack by doing away with the floor entirely. Hereafter, when constructing racks of this kind, we are going to put in a small 8 by 12 or 12 by 12 concrete wall on the sides and take advantage of the additional space which the floor now occupies.

This plan of construction for a cattle-feeding rack has been followed in the accompanying drawing of the sheep-feeding rack, which is adapted only for feeding on the outside of the wall, and the general design of this type of feeder we would suggest as a modification of the cattle-feeding rack shown in the accompanying drawing.

There are two types of sheep-feeding racks shown. In the one, sufficient slope is given the side wall to protect the sheep's back against drip from the roof, the floor of this type being raised so that the sheep feed on either side of the trough, thereby largely increasing the available feeding space. About five years ago we built several of this type of rack but on a smaller scale, and after having used them for several years decided on building the larger type, two of which we have constructed this last year, and these racks work out very satisfactorily and have the advantage of a largely increased hay space. We would not rec-

SELWAY GARDINER SHEEP CO.
SHEEP FEEDING RACK
Designed by H.C. GARDINER Scale 1/2"=1'-0"



commend the construction of these racks in lengths greater than 32 feet because of the fact that while there is practically no waste in feeding, the difficulty of cleaning out underneath makes it necessary to restrict them to 36 feet.

The principle of hollow-wall feeding is one which can be applied to almost any type of structure or any lambing shed or any barn already constructed, and it is the secret of cut-hay feeding.

Where it is desired to build sheep-feeding racks longer than 36 feet, and where economy in cost is carefully considered, we would suggest the adaption of the vertical-wall type of sheep-feeding rack shown in the accompanying drawing. In building these racks, we built hollow walls on both ends as well in order to increase the number of sheep that can be fed around them and, roughly, you can figure one sheep to the running foot, and the vertical rack is so designed as to feed five pounds of hay a day for a hundred and twenty day period.

Our cattle-feeding racks are also designed for end feeding, the hollow walls and troughs entirely surrounding them. We have fed from 45 to 60 head of cattle each winter around a thirty-two foot rack, such as is shown in the accompanying drawing, and usually allow from 100 to 125 ewes with their lambs to each thirty-two foot section of the type of feeding rack shown with the double trough for feeding on both sides. These racks will accommodate more sheep than this where there are

several of them and where there is not a tendency for too many to crowd around the one rack at one time. The only loss we ever had was on one occasion when a lot of hungry sheep were turned into a pen where there was only one of these racks, and some of them were trampled.

The lambing shed sketch shows how, in an ordinary type of shed, we have adapted it for the feeding of cut hay. This shed is 316 feet long with a manger running throughout the entire length at the back of the shed. The back wall is used as the hay chute and the general dimension of the hay space is 4x10x7. This, of course, is not filled entirely full because a man has to get along to push the feed down in the rear wall, and space must be allowed for this. However, ample storage exists for the entire lambing and a great economy is the result of having this hay out and so convenient.

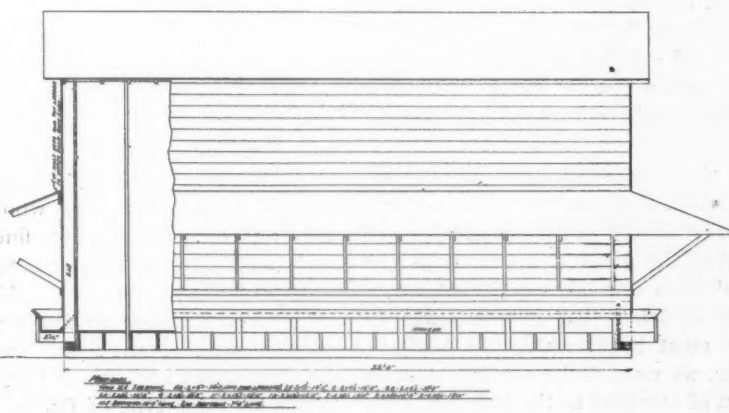
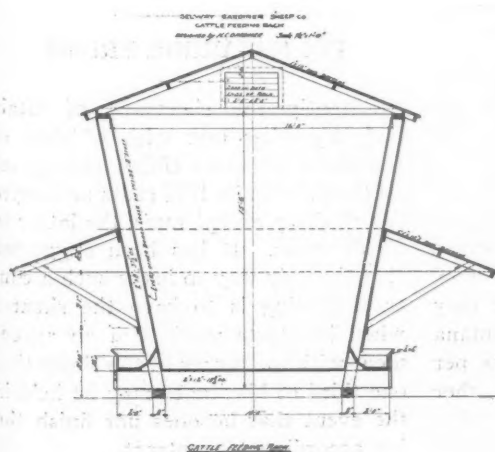
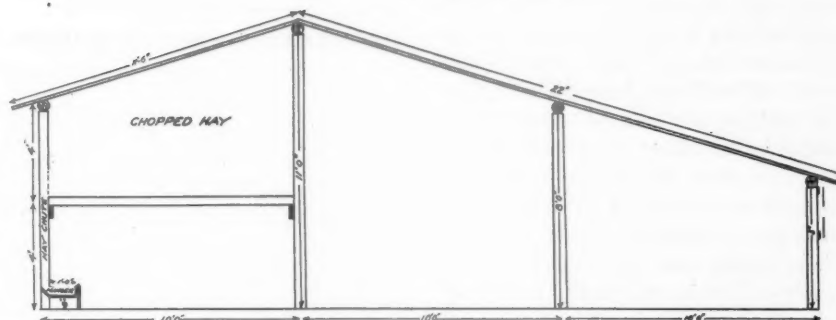
Our experience is that the only thing we have to particularly guard against

to prevent waste in the feeding of cut hay is over-feeding. If the hay is intelligently fed, it will be cleaned up entirely with no waste.

We believe that there is no economy in using small hay cutters and find that with the largest type of Smalley machine, with a 42-inch mouth, we can put through a load of hay in approximately 20 minutes. We have kept track of our costs of hay cutting for a number of years and the cost has ranged between 50c to \$2 a ton. Our idea is that a liberal figure on the total cost of cutting and filling the feeders, where hay would be hauled the average distance that it would be hauled on a 320-acre farm, would be \$2 per ton.

When we first built the cattle-feeding racks they were built at a cost of \$5.10 a head of cattle fed. The sheep racks were built at a cost of 90c per head. With present day costs of lumber, and figuring the labor at carpenter wages of \$6 per day, the cattle-

SELWAY GARDNER SHEEP CO.
LAMBING SHED
Designed by H.C. Gardner. Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



feeding rack will cost between \$10 and \$12 per cow and the sheep rack with the trough on both sides of the wall, from \$2.75 to \$3 per sheep, while the vertical-walled rack with the trough on one side will cost from \$1.75 to \$2.

It will be understood that these feeding racks afford all of the shelter necessary even for severe storms in this part of the country; they are permanent structures which will last as long as any farm buildings; and our experience has been that the saving of feed and the economy in feeding, taking into consideration the added cost of cutting the hay, is such that these structures have paid for themselves in approximately three years or, at the outside, in four, from a standpoint of feed-saving and convenience alone, to say nothing of their housing value.

To anyone adapting this hollow-wall feeding method to lambing sheds, we would make this suggestion: Build your hay bin with plenty of head room and do not make the mistake of putting in a floor that is not matched, because if you do, finely cut alfalfa will give you a lot of trouble by getting into your sheep's fleeces. This applies, of course, to the sheep-feeding rack with the raised floor. In addition to this, be careful to have enough timber under the floors to maintain the weight that you are going to put on it, and you can figure that depending upon the size of the space you use for hay, your hay will occupy, roughly, from one-fourth to one-third the space it did in the stack.

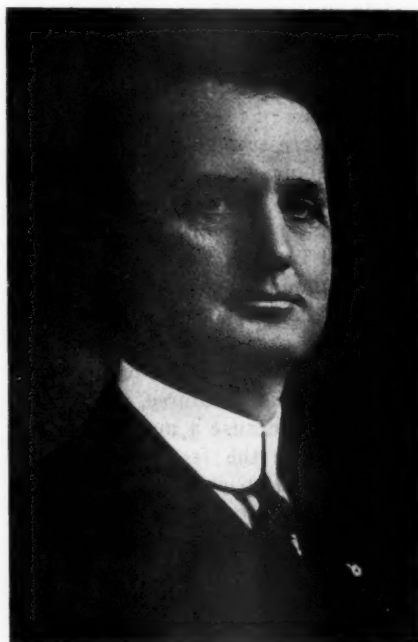
This type of feeding device, of course, has no place in the feeding of range sheep, but is of the greatest value and assistance in feeding sheep either where feeder sheep are being handled or where farm flocks are being maintained, or in lambing sheds.

In these days of high wages and high costs, if we are going to succeed, we must direct our attention to the end that the greatest efficiency is obtained from our labor and that every saving of labor that it is possible to make must be attained. In addition to this, we must make the fullest utilization of our feed to the end that high

costs are not made additionally higher by waste.

MONTANA SHORT ON SHEEP

We have less sheep today than at any time since 1885. Montana once produced 42 million pounds of wool. Last year she produced 19 millions, and this year it is estimated the clip will not exceed 14 million pounds. Wheat farming was rapidly cutting down our wool production when we ran into a cycle of dry years which put the finishing touch to many flocks.



M. I. POWERS

Flagstaff, Ariz., Western Vice President
National Wool Growers Association.

We have had lots of snowfall this winter and grass should be good in the spring. If such should prove to be the case there will be a big demand for ewes here next spring. In fact a few Montana men have already gone to Oregon to contract fine wool ewes. Montana uses mostly big fine wool ewes and Oregon is about the only state that breeds our type. Montana wool sells at three to six cents per pound more than the wool from other western states and this is largely due to the superior type of fine wool ewe

that we run. Montana used to have millions of Delaine ewes but these were too small to meet the mutton end so we have changed to the heavy shearing Rambouillet ewe. In days gone by I have known as many as 300,000 Oregon ewes to come into Montana in a single year. For the past five or six years importations have been very small but 1920 will see this trade renewed if the grass comes in the spring.

S. C. FELLOW, Mont.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A very considerable outbreak of foot and mouth disease is prevailing now in Great Britain. It is supposed the disease was imported with grain or forage from Continental Europe. The outbreak is so extensive that it is believed that we might not be able to import any sheep from that section until early next summer.

DOCKING LAMBS

We are still using the Ellenwood Docking Irons we bought three years ago and like them just as much as when we just bought them. Nearly all the sheepmen in western Wyoming now use these irons. I think this is the only decent way to dock a lamb. I believe that lambs docked with these irons are not stunted in docking as is the case where they bleed freely.

F. C. JONES, Wyo.

FIX SHEARINIG PRICES

Recently the sheepmen of Utah, and Wyoming met with officials of the Sheep Shearers Union and agreed on the price to be 17½ cents and board for all sheep except rams, the latter to be 35 cents. It has been suggested that the only way to make such a contract binding is to have the shearer when he starts work sign an agreement with the owner of the sheep that one third of his wages may be held in the event that he does not finish the job according to contract.

The Lincoln as a Fat Lamb

By J. E. Poole

"Bob" Matheson, the Swift sheep expert was listening to a dissertation on the merits of the Lincoln by "Tom" Drumheller of Washington, one day in October, manifesting indifferent interest when an office boy rushed up breathlessly. "D' guy at d' plant sez to get a hundred big lambs for Philadelphia special order," he panted. "Sez he don't care how big dey are if dey'r fat."

Matheson sat up and took notice of Drumheller's Lincolns. They combined the specifications of the Philadelphia order, carrying both scale and condition. The band of Drumheller ownership showed mixed breeding, Lincoln, Hampshire and Oxford blood predominating. Matheson bought the band, gave his assistant instructions to sort off 100 head of the largest and fattest, thereupon washing his hands of the transaction, seeking other parts of the sheep house, bent on making a dollar for the house. Drumheller watched the sorting process interestedly and when the 100 head had been separated remarked: "Just what I expected; 90 of them are Lincoln grades and what is more they are the best lambs in the band; at least I figure they will net money because of their scale." The lot went over the scales at 101 pounds, the average weight of the entire band of 2,700 head being only 81 pounds. Thereupon Drumheller made a few more remarks on the subject of lamb raising. "That's why I like the Lincoln," he said. "Experience has taught me, and it is a rough teacher, that the biggest lamb I can raise in the shortest time is the most profitable. That sounds axiomatic, and yet I have no doubt some will dispute it. I use rams of four principal mutton breeds and pin my faith to the Lincoln as a fat lamb proposition, laying stress on that factor as they are not popular with feeders for the obvious reason that they carry scale and if fed out on grain acquire excessive weight. It is true the 75 to 80 pound lamb is the market favorite most of the time, but a prime heavy lamb usually

sells well and even if they are not exactly market toppers they sell so close to the top that the extra 20 to 30 pounds they carry means actual net profit. But what I want to emphasize and reiterate is that making maximum profit in lamb raising necessitates getting the largest fat animal possible in the shortest time, an idea that should be pounded into the head of every breeder. I do not mean by this coarse, bucky stock, but fat, prime lambs such as my grade Lincolns are. I'll accept weight as an asset if it is combined with quality. No better sheep can be imagined for the farm flock than Lincolns."



PROF. W. C. COFFEY
Urbana, Ill., Eastern Vice President National Wool Growers Association.

Drumheller, who is president of the Washington Sheep Growers Association, visits Chicago annually to superintend the marketing of his increase and invariably takes down top prices. His versatility always attracts an audience. He radiates optimism even under adverse conditions. This year he produced the fattest run of lambs that reached the market, a performance he attributed to good range, although care and the use of good sires were equally potent factors. "Future of the sheep business looks good to me," he said. "Of course there will always be an ele-

ment in the business with hard luck stories to relate, but the man who is properly fixed and knows how to handle a flock of sheep will continue to get remunerative returns; in fact I believe a band of ewes is about the best property one can possess. But the day of careless operation and inattention to details has passed. Any impression that running sheep is a job for a lazy or inexperienced man is erroneous. It amuses me to hear Eastern farmers talk of sheep as though it was merely necessary to buy a few ewes and turn them loose to scavenge the place. Our herders are on the job 24 hours each day, 365 days a year, and then they require experience to do the job well. Any flock owner will tell you the difference between a good and an indifferent herder, not to speak about the bad ones. To make a lamb weighing 75 to 80 pounds in four and one-half months requires not only blood and feed, but good care which, from my observation on the Chicago market, about 90 per cent of the farmers owning ewe bands does not furnish. No, I am not afraid of farm competition except that several million medium and common native lambs are grown east of the Missouri River annually that do not make a dollar for their owners and actually damage the reputation of lamb as edible product by reason of lack of quality, at the same time depreciating values of good Western stock. But if the Eastern farmer wants to continue this unprofitable game, let him do so. If he raised half the number of good lambs he would be money in pocket, the meat would enjoy a better reputation and both live and dressed markets would be healthier. That the majority of farm lambs will continue either poor or indifferent is my candid opinion, at least until farm flocks are considered deserving of care. It is customary to ridicule the sheep herder, whereas his labor is highly skilled; much more so, in fact, than 50 per cent of those engaged in certain industrial pursuits.

"In the West we have specialized in

lamb raising until I believe we produce the best article the world's market affords. Not that we have reached the perfection stage, or are getting maximum results; in fact, many breeders fall down in one essential to success, a large percentage. This year I raised a 125 per cent lamb crop and without it I doubt, if I would have made a dollar, taking enhanced cost of production and market conditions into the reckoning. Not only must the breeder produce the largest lamb possible in the shortest time, but the matter of percentage must receive more attention, as it is the only salvation of the business. An 80 per cent crop will not more than meet expenses; my 125 per cent this year assured a profit, other conditions being reasonably satisfactory.

"The sheep industry in the Northwest has come through one of the worst drouths in the history of the business much better than cattle. Liquidation has been less drastic, as sheep can subsist through the winter on a range that would mean heavy mortality for cattle. Next summer we should have a good lamb market, as consumption of lamb is undoubtedly expanding and there is every indication of a healthy demand for wool for several years to come, as the war period wiped out any surplus existing, putting manufacturers on a hand-to-mouth basis. Washington has fared better during the drouth than other sections of the Northwest, no doubt existing that the industry has received a severe setback, especially in Montana and Wyoming, where some of the big outfits have been forced to liquidate 50 per cent of their holdings, in fact a number will probably never recover. At least four, possibly five years will be required to rehabilitate the industry, even under favorable conditions, and nature has a pronounced habit of interposing obstacles. This means short lamb crops and wool clips, warranting expectation of good prices. Taking the whole Northwestern region, I believe 35 per cent fewer sheep will be wintered this year than last and that recovery will be slow is a safe prediction.

"Criticism of the prevailing tendency

to revert to fine wool types is timely and justified. For ten years past the sheep raising world has been getting away from the Merino and the Rambouillet, consequently present demand for fine wools is logical, but for the average grower the most profitable ewe is the cross-bred; fine wools crossed with Lincolns or Cotswolds, using a black face ram to produce the mutton lamb crop. We want no blackface ewes on the range, as they are useless for shearing purposes after three years old. The industry cannot be profitably maintained on a wool basis.

"In my opinion lamb is coming into its own as a popular meat. Beef is expensive and probably will continue so, while lamb is reasonably cheap, especially when pelt values are considered. The policy of the National Wool Growers Association in pushing lamb into

THIS PAPER

The subscription to this paper is \$1.50 per year but every member who pays his \$5 dues to the association receives the paper one year without further charge. Under our postal laws we must discontinue the paper when subscription expires.

public notice is commendable, and must produce beneficial results. We cannot get too much publicity, however, and a one-season campaign will not accomplish the purpose. The work should be prosecuted in every community in the country."

SHEEPMEN MAY SHEAR SHEEP

Central Oregon sheepmen, particularly in the Klamath Falls district, report considerable dissatisfaction over the shearer situation last year, and intend to handle the matter along decidedly different lines this coming season.

One large wool grower reports having held his sheep around the corral for three weeks, while the shearers struck intermittently for higher wages, only to return to work for a few days after

reaching an agreement with the sheepmen. The agreement would last but a few days before another strike was in order.

The shearers contracted to shear at 15 cents but are reported to have struck for 17½. One band of 3000 was half sheared when the shearing crew struck and laid off for two days. This, of course, affected some 30,000 sheep that were being held on range near the corrals, that had been entirely eaten off. Of course, the loss in mutton on the young lambs ran into a lot of money.

It is this condition that has started a number of these sheepmen to thinking of erecting their own shearing plant, and learning to shear themselves. Some favor breaking in their own men whom they can depend upon. The situation looks some brighter than last season, as many of the shearers who were in the army have returned to Lakeview and Klamath Falls.

R. A. W.

FOURTH INTERMOUNTAIN STOCK SHOW

April 5, 6 and 7 will be the dates of the annual Intermountain Stock Show at the Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah, according to the announcement which also includes the preliminary premium list. A subsequence list will include the special premiums which will add materially to the regular prizes. No entry fees will be charged and admission is free. Entries are limited to Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, west of the 109th meridian, and Oregon, east of the 119 meridian.

BLASTOCK MOVED

Robert Blastock, for many years manager of Walnut Hall Farms has recently disassociated with that firm and has purchased for himself a farm near Lexington, Kentucky, where he will raise sheep. On January 28 he sailed for New Zealand intending to purchase 200 Romney ewes to fill orders that he has taken.

Truth In Fabric

Address by Alexander Walker

I have come a long distance to speak to you today on what I regard as one of the most important subjects before our nation. I am going to divest my subject of all oratory and "fireworks" and get right down to facts.

Gentlemen, the wool grower receives less for his wool, in proportion to the people's need and demand for virgin wool, than does the producer of any other important commodity in the world. The people want virgin wool, they demand virgin wool, they pay extra to get virgin wool, but, in many instances, while they pay for virgin wool they get mostly shoddy. More than two-thirds of the raw material used in the manufacture of woolen apparel, sold as all wool, is shoddy and not virgin wool, as people believe.

A very large part of the people's demand for virgin wool never reaches the wool grower, but is diverted from the wool grower to the rag and shoddy industries by those fabric manufacturers who sell shoddy fabrics as virgin wool. This is the reason that so much of the people's money spent for virgin wool and intended for you never reaches you, but is divided between the rag and shoddy industries and the fabric manufacturers. This is the reason why so many of you wool growers are not receiving a just return on the capital and effort you are putting in your business. This is the reason that so many of you wool growers now, and in the past, have suffered a financial loss.

For many years past, and even during the year 1919, the wool growers did not receive for their wool anything near the price to which they are entitled. If the wool growers of the United States had received for their wool the price which the people's demand warranted, the wool growers of the United States would today be enjoying their just share of our Nation's unprecedented prosperity.

Have you ever stopped to consider why it is that the normal consumption of virgin wool of the United States is

only 600,000,000 pounds, which, by conservative estimate, amounts to only 300,000,000 pounds in scoured wool? Have you ever realized that 300,000,000 pounds of scoured wool is only wool enough to make $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cloth apiece for the people—not enough for one winter suit?

But there are the summer suits, the spring overcoats, the winter overcoats, woolen underwear, caps mittens, hosiery, the wool required for bed blankets, for carpets, for upholsteries, for carriage and automobile robes, and for horse blankets. From where does the wool come to make all these other necessary articles?

We have used as high as 100,000,000 pounds of carpet wool in a year in the United States and to provide even one

sibly being worn by one or more individuals in the form of a suit or an overcoat.

After you are through with it and have cast it aside it may be sold by some secondhand clothes man and eventually end up on the back of a "hobo" and when it becomes so shredded that it is no longer wearable, even by a tramp, it returns to the woolen manufacturer via the rag and shoddy route, and it may again make its reappearance with you a year or two hence, in the form of a new "all wool" suit, which you purchase, and for which you pay an extra price, because it is "all wool", the term to you meaning "virgin wool."

In order to fully comprehend this subject you must remember that shoddy is used over and over again, being reworked six, eight, or even more times. But, if we are conservative in our estimate, and allow only an average of four reworkings for shoddy, this would mean that 100,000,000 pounds of shoddy would, by being reworked on an average of four times, be equivalent to 400,000,000, and by being sold as "all wool" would prevent the sale and use of 400,000,000 pounds of scoured virgin wool, or 800,000,000 pounds of grease virgin wool.

If manufacturers used virgin wool instead of shoddy all the virgin wool that accumulated during the war, and all the virgin wool produced in the world in the year 1919, would long ago have been made up into cloth, and the wool grower would not as now need to worry about anti-dumping laws; there would be no wool to dump.

I am in favor of protecting the wool grower by an adequate tariff, by legislation to correct the dog evil, and by every other means. But so long as shoddy continues to be sold as virgin wool, sheep husbandry can no more be safeguarded merely by a tariff and anti-dog legislation, than could the sheep in a sheep fold be protected merely by building fences to keep out the bears while there was inside the

HELP NOW

Let us all join to make the National Wool Growers Association bigger and better and stronger in 1920 than ever before. We can serve best by promptly paying our dues and urging others to do likewise; \$5 paid in dues now is better than \$6 later on.

three-pound woolen blanket per family for the people of our country would, on a conservative estimate, require approximately 150,000,000 pounds of wool; in other words, carpets and blankets alone require approximately 250,000,000 pounds of the 600,000,000 we use. You have but to consider these figures for a moment to realize the tremendous quantities of shoddy that are being used.

Consider for a moment the suit you are now wearing. You probably paid a good round price for it, and it is doubtless "all wool," but do you realize that the chances are the material from which the cloth was made previously did service as some other article—perhaps a horse blanket, perhaps a dog blanket, or both, in addition to pos-

sheep fold a pack of wolves.

No matter how many other things may be done in behalf of sheep husbandry, the wool grower can never secure a square deal and the profits to which he is entitled, until shoddy is identified in cloth and clothes and the people are permitted to exercise their right to choose between shoddy and virgin wool. The rapid increase during the past two or three years in the aggregate amount of shoddy used is very remarkable.

The National Salvage Council of Great Britain, and the Waste Reclamation Service, organized by ex-secretary Redfield during his tenure of office as Secretary of Commerce of the United States, help to explain the tremendously increased amount of rags and scraps of cloth that have during the past couple of years become available for shoddy manufacturers.

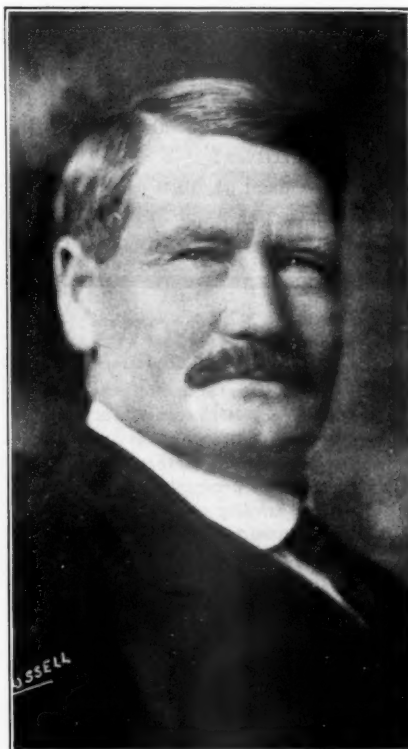
Even with all the difficulties and inadequate facilities which stand in the way of obtaining complete and authentic reports concerning the use of shoddy in the the United States, the census of manufacturers which will be taken in 1920 is likely to indicate a volume of shoddy now being used so great as to amaze the world.

With the greatly increased facilities, both here and in Great Britani, for gathering rags and cast off apparel, with the improved modern machinery that makes it possible for even the worsted manufacturer to use short wools, and with the tremendous premium and incentive for the fabric manufacturer to use shoddy instead of virgin wool, that is provided by the practice of selling shoddy without making its presence known, it is perfectly apparent that the death grip which shoddy has had upon sheep husbandry for the past ten years is being tightened, and can only be broken by permitting the people to exercise their inalienable right to choose between shoddy and virgin wool.

A manufacturer was recently quoted in the public press as saying that the main objection to the use of shoddy clothes comes from the ignorance of the general public which has allowed an unreasoning prejudice to

be capitalized by the sheep raisers. The fact is that so many years have elapsed since the public has been permitted to even think of shoddy that the people do not know that shoddy now exists. The general idea prevailing among the people is that shoddy is merely a relic of bygone days.

For twenty years shoddy has masqueraded as virgin wool. The term "all wool" is the alias which shoddy has used to fool the people. This is the reason that the fabric manufacturers who want to sell shoddy and se-



H. E. CAMPBELL
Flagstaff, Ariz., Executive Committeeman
National Wool Growers Association.

cure virgin wool prices for it, and all the other shoddy interests and adherents, love and cherish the term "all wool." And the reason that all these shoddy interests and adherents hate and fear the term "virgin wool" is because the term "virgin wool" protects the people and the wool growers by making deception absolutely impossible.

The term "all wool" has been a formidable bulwark behind which for

many years those who have profited by the shoddy deception and wrong have ensconced themselves with all the complacency with which the Germans believed themselves secure behind the Argonne Forest. The Germans were sure that the Argonne Forest could not be penetrated and even the French and British had become thoroughly imbued with the same idea.

By employing insidious and powerful propaganda fabric manufacturers who secure virgin wool prices for shoddy and all the other shoddy interests and adherents may be expected, through their emissaries, to seek to establish two ideas:

First, that the amount of shoddy is so small as to be a negligible quantity;

Second, that a veritable Argonne Forest of difficulties lies in the way of attempting to identify shoddy.

Fabric manufacturers and others interests who profit by the deceit and wrong of selling shoddy as virgin wool, know that the term "virgin wool", once it is established with the people, and the fallacy of the term "all wool" exposed, will make them as powerless to continue the shoddy wrong as were the Germans when the American Army penetrated the Argonne Forest and cut the German lines of communication at Sedan.

It is this knowledge that may be expected to cause fabric manufacturers and all others who profit by the shoddy deceit to concentrate their efforts to prevent by every means which they can enlist, the establishing of the term "virgin wool" and to cripple the National Sheep & Wool Bureau's campaign, which has already proved such a powerful agency in showing the people the fallacy of the term "all wool" and establishing in the place of the term "all wool" the term "virgin wool" that protects the people and the wool growers.

Those who are determined that the sheep and wool grower shall not be freed from the monstrous wrong of selling shoddy as virgin wool may be expected, through their emissaries, to make superhuman effort to divert the attention of the wool growers from the real issue and the real remedy.

Like the partridge that shrewdly seeks to divert attention of the passerby, and lead him away from her nest, those who profit by the practice of selling shoddy as virgin wool may be expected, through their emissaries, to seek to dissuade and divert wool growers from the attempt to establish the term "virgin wool" and thus force the passage of a Truth in Fabric law, by encouraging them to concentrate all their attention and effort on an "Eat More Lamb, More Mutton" campaign.

There are many people who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, would not purchase shoddy or any other second hand article, no matter how meritorious or cheap it might be. People who have that notion have a perfect right to their own ideas, and for fabric manufacturers, or any other person or persons, to force these people to use shoddy against their will and wish is an illegitimate and despotic use of power, intolerable to all free people.

It is the people's misunderstanding of the term "all wool" that makes it possible for fabric manufacturers to wrong the people and the wool grower by selling shoddy as virgin wool. The people do not even suspect that the term "all wool" includes shoddy.

Nothing that has happened during the last twenty years has created such consternation with fabric manufacturers who want to sell shoddy as virgin wool as has the establishing of the term "virgin wool," which can only mean unused fleece wool, and which admits of no mistake, misunderstanding or misrepresentation, in place of the mere general term "all wool," which makes it easy to fool the people.

Furthermore, these fabric manufacturers who want to retain their power to force the sale of shoddy, also the leaders of the shoddy and rag industries, and in fact all shoddy adherents, know that the establishing of the term "virgin wool" with the people will force the passage of a Truth in Fabric law, because when the people insist upon a straight answer to the question, "Is the Fabric Virgin Wool?" the factors of manufacture and distribution will themselves have to demand a

Truth in Fabric Law in order to give the people the information which they will demand.

Therefore, it is because the National Sheep & Wool Bureau with its educational program is making such tremendous strides in establishing the term "virgin wool" that the shoddy interests and adherents may be expected to marshal all their forces and to make every possible effort to cripple the National Sheep & Wool Bureau, which is proving itself such a power in freeing the people and the sheep and wool industry from the shoddy menace. Influences have already been brought to bear calculated to cause me to abandon



ROBERT TAYLOR
Abbott, Neb., Executive Committeeman
National Wool Growers Association.

don the National Sheep & Wool Bureau program.

The shoddy interests and those fabric manufacturers who are determined to continue throttling sheep husbandry and wronging the people may be expected in their desperation, by indirect influences, to reach leaders among the wool growers' organizations and by innuendo and finely spun and specious arguments attempt to make some among the wool growers believe that black is white.

The Good Book says, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death." The

shoddy adherents and those fabric manufacturers who want to sell shoddy as virgin wool may be expected to put forth every effort to make it seem right to influential people among the wool growers to abandon the effort to establish the term "virgin wool." But for the wool growers to permit themselves to be misled on this point can but result in the shoddy menace tightening its strangle-hold upon the wool grower and the public, and to do this will in very truth be the way of death for the wool grower's business.

The evidence of desperation which is being shown by the shoddy interests and those fabric manufacturers who want to sell shoddy without letting its presence be known, because the National Sheep & Wool Bureau is establishing the term "virgin wool," is convincing evidence that the wool growers have struck the vulnerable point in this octopus of wrong that has had the public and the wool grower "by the throat" for the last twenty years.

Gentlemen, by rallying to the support of the National Sheep & Wool Bureau's program and vigorously pushing the fight at this time, victory and emancipation for the public and the wool grower will be quickly won.

EAST RAISED MORE LAMBS

"Only those who visualized the mass of lambs dumped into such markets as Buffalo, Pittsburg, Jersey City and Philadelphia last fall are in a position to realize the influence they exerted as price smashers," said a Philadelphia butcher in Chicago recently arranging for a winter supply of lambs. "Week after week a deluge of this stuff demonstrated how effective the raise more sheep slogan had been. Many of them were accompanied by their dams, indicated that it had been a one-time effort with their breeders. They made money for killers, everyone handling them cleaning up nice profits as pelts and by-products commanded big money and the carcasses were salable at all times, but it played havoc with the prices in the West."

J. E. P.

A MINNESOTA LETTER

I certainly enjoy the editorials and letters in the Wool Grower. I like Hugh Sproat's article in the December issue especially.

We are having a cold even, winter with feed very plentiful but the most snow in years, 2½ feet on the level. Most of the sheep hereabouts are Shropshires. I have developed a very good demand for Cotswolds, the farmers commonly using them for increasing the size of their sheep and lengthening the fibre. I was pleased with the showing of the Deseret Sheep Company at Chicago this year.

The farmers here have received 57 and 60 cents for their wool the past three years. Our butchers try to sell lamb but they can use only the saddles and legs as they lack cutting experience.

I firmly believe that sheep should be reported by name and number at the leading fairs and shows. This would give outsiders some idea of the breeding of the winners and also prevent some exhibitors claiming and selling winners when they did not own them.

This western idea that hay is cheaper than silage is probably true, but without corn and soy bean silage, I would be lost at lambing time. Here in Minnesota rape, soy beans and blue grass make such good feed that nobody can keep any class A and B lambs. They simply grow to the limit of skin expansion.

ROBERT R. HALLENBECK.

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION NOTES

At the annual meeting of the California Wool Growers Association at Davis, Jan. 9 and 10, President Ellenwood emphasized the need of systematic wool merchandizing. The proposed Two-Mile Limit Law, similar to the Idaho legislation on this subject, which was defeated through the united efforts of the sheepmen came up for further discussion and condemnation.

Resolutions condemning the policy of restricting ranges through the addition to National Park areas were adopted. The Association also expressed itself in favor of a higher rate of compensation for forest officials, a form of advanced registry for sheep and an appropriation by the State Legislature to help control the coyote pest provided the federal government would make a similar appropriation. Stock-selling schemes of which there are several afloat were vigorously condemned by the association. F. A. Ellenwood was re-elected president and C. A. Kimble and F. N. Bullard made vice-president and secretary, respectively.

SCOTT'S BLUFF FEED LOTS FULL

Nebraska is an exception to the rule in the matter of winter lamb feeding, the North Platte country having filled up. In and around the Scott's Bluff center Omaha estimates an output of approximately 150,000 head more than last season, which will offset to some extent the Colorado shortage.

J. E. P.

GOOD WYOMING LAWS

"It is unlawful for any person employed as a shepherd and having charge as such of any sheep of whatsoever class, kind, description or number, to willingly abandon any such sheep, upon the the open range and leave them without care or attention; such herder shall in all cases give the owner or his employer not less than 5 days notice prior to the time at which he intends to abandon said sheep. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than six months, or both."

"Whoever steals any wool, or sheep pelt or pelts not to exceed \$25.00 in value, or receives, buys, or sells any such wool, sheep pelt or pelts not to

exceed \$25.00 in value, which have been stolen, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than six months, or both."

PUBLISH LAMB PRICES

Preliminary investigations have indicated that butchers commonly take a larger margin of profit out of lamb than other meats. The benefits of reduced fall prices carry over very slowly from wholesale to retail quotations and the consumer frequently pays nearly, if not quite as much, for chops in September as he does in March or April. This condition of trade tends to prolong the low live-weight price of lambs, because the volume does not flow through the channel of broader demand widened by lower retail prices and the glut continues.

The practice of at least one of the big packers in advertising weekly wholesale prices of beef has had a salutary effect upon this branch of the trade. If wholesale lamb prices were likewise made public profiteering here would be decimated and another prop knocked from under the H. C. of L.

Such a departure would also discourage cheap butcher shops selling goat and mutton for lamb at cut-rate prices away below those that will show the legitimate retailer a reasonable profit.

TEXAS HAS FAT SHEEP

A run of fat sheep is hovering on the market horizon. Strictly speaking, they are not fat sheep, many being refugees from the drouth-stricken sections of the Northwest last season, but abundance of feed down south has put them in good killing condition and they are headed toward the shambles. Just how many will come from that source is problematic but a run of mutton from Texas has invariably had a price-smashing effect. J. E. P.

Our Australian Letter

By R. H. Harrowell

Since last writing no relief has come to the drought stricken areas of Australia—which chiefly include a large portion of New South Wales and Queensland. The former state is particularly affected—and unless rain falls soon many owners will lose all their stock and it will be next to impossible to replace them in the near future, should rain subsequently fall.

Reports from the affected areas in N. S. W. state that the drought is increasing in intensity and the outlook is distressing. The light rain that fell during the month was followed by cold, windy weather and thus much of the good that would have been done has been lost. In places some crops look very well, and if good rains fall soon there is every hope of a crop. Many wheat paddocks have been eaten off, but chaff is practically unprocurable, even in small lots, and farmers that could afford to continue their efforts to save their stock by hand feeding have given it up. Owners have been lopping kurrajong, apple trees and box for months past. The movements of stock are light, as the routes are very bare of feed. The trouble is accentuated by the fact that the spring lambing is now at hand—and it is anticipated that when figures are available they will reveal enormous losses. In other states conditions are very dry, but not quite so critical as in N. S. W.

In connection with the drought it is rather interesting and significant of the times to quote from the report of a returned aviator who has been flying over a large area of the drought country in New South Wales. Speaking of his flight the aviator said that the country passed over during the last few days presented the most desolate appearance imaginable, and even flying from a great height the broad plains of the north and west appeared brown and parched under the influence of the prolonged drought. He could plainly interpret the meaning of the bare-looking paddocks, where the stock

owing to hand-feeding, was massed in paddocks, rather than scattered about. Then, too, the stock routes were crowded with traveling sheep.

Australian pastoralists—situated in the out-back areas are beginning to take a practical interest in the aeroplane, as a factor in station management. A proposal has been made by a wealthy pastoralist in South Australia to test the utility of aviation in con-



PRAGER MILLER

Roswell, New Mexico, Executive Committeeman, National Wool Growers Association.

nection with traveling between cattle stations separated by great distances. Representations have been made to a returned flying officer in regard to an experimental journey, and if this comes off and proves successful—it is the pastoralist's intention to purchase an aeroplane to use for visiting his stations.

The above incident is mentioned, as it may prove to be the beginning of a new era as far as the great "out-back"

of Australia is concerned. Pastoral propositions near railway communications are rather different to those right off the rail—where the stock routes are the only means by which such holdings can be approached. The western division of New South Wales is a fair example of a vast area of low rainfall country situated far inland. One pastoralist who has resided in this area for the past twenty years recently stated in an interview that the country had greatly diminished its stock-carrying capacity. He said that twenty-five years ago it was estimated that the country west of the Darling was capable of carrying a sheep to 6 or 7 acres. Owing to the rabbit plague and the dryness of the seasons after 1895 the country is generally now agreed on as carrying a sheep to 16 acres or more. The present season was the worst that had ever been known in the northwest corner. Dingoes had increased greatly in central Australia, and seriously threatened sheep in the northwest corner of N. S. W. In 1912 he had erected nearly 200 miles of dog-proof fencing. Owing to the severity of the drought a portion of the fences had fallen into disrepair, and dogs had flocked through. Since February three thousand to four thousand dogs had been destroyed in Broken Hill and Milparinka districts. He had gone to Sydney to place the position before the government to try to obtain a small grant to assist in their destruction, but had failed. The result of the refusal had been that practically all the sheep in the northwest corner had to be sent away, and it was doubtful if sheep would ever be sent there again. This district, he said, which had turned out much wool and wealth, was drifting back into desolation for the want of deserved assistance from the crown.

This report from a man who knows the country will give some idea of the difficulties in making it productive. The only way in which people have been induced to take it up and spend

money in improvements was by granting long leases at a very low rental. Yet there are people of the agitation type who lose no opportunity for inflaming public opinion by railing against "locking up vast areas of land, etc." The reference to the carrying capacity of the land is quite sufficient to prove that it is territory that cannot support small holdings and a close population.

The present cost of hand feeding starving stock is prohibitive, as the following current quotations will show: Corn, \$2 per bushel; oats, \$1.62; peas, \$2.50; barley, \$1.40; straw, \$25 per ton; bran, \$25 per ton; lucern hay, \$70 per ton; oaten hay, \$60 per ton; chaff, \$55 per ton.

The new wool clip is now coming down to the coast in increasing quantities, and appraisements are regularly taking place. This is the last clip purchased by the Imperial government and speculations are rife as to what will happen with next year's clip, if the wool purchased by the Imperial government is not lifted from Australia.

One authority, speaking the other day, in regard to the report that the British government might be asked to take over the Australian wool clip next season, stated there was no chance of the British government taking over the wool clip next season. "I can go so far," he said, "as to say that it has been refused within the past few days. At the present time we have 1,300,000 bales of wool on hand here, and we have to handle a clip of 2,000,000 bales. Just after the 30th of June, there was a forecast made of shipping available and the wool board came to the opinion that if we managed to handle the 2,000,000 clip, it would be the best we possibly could do, still leaving at 30th of June next 1,300,000 bales of wool on hand. Yet there are those who say that we should have open auctions. It would be absolutely impossible to have open auctions, having 1,300,000 bales of wool on hand here. The British government have not got the shipping to remove it.

"It means that even if our wool were bought, it would be stored for many

months, and perhaps years before it was paid for. In the period of nine weeks since that estimate was made up, we have only shipped 42 per cent of the quota, and if we continue on that basis, it will leave us nearer 2,000,000 bales on hand than 1,300,000. I am speaking here for the whole of the commonwealth.

"At the present time, if we had open sales, the rate of exchange is so unfavorable that if we sold wool to France at 30 cents per pound, they would have actually to give us 37 cents. The rate of exchange on Paris at the present time is 20 per cent, an unheard of rate, but there is very little chance of it getting lower. The Imperial government, I understand, will not take over the wool."

The above comments arose out of a resolution to the effect that "the commonwealth government must be requested to approach the British government with a view to the purchase of the Australian wool clip, until the year 1923, under the same conditions as at present.

JANUARY IN CENTRAL OREGON

After the big snow of December, Central Oregon has experienced a period of very favorable weather for the past two weeks, it being very mild, thawing all day and freezing at night.

The snow is practically all gone and a number of bands of sheep which were held on feed are now browsed daily and on the ranges adjacent to feeding grounds. A number of bands have remained on the desert since last fall and are still all right. Other bands are on feed on the irrigated ranches of the Deschutes Valley.

There is still a lot of hay in the country but very little has changed hands at less than \$18.00 or \$20.00 per ton.

At the present prices of cottonseed cake, which we consider prohibitive, very little of this product is being fed.

Everyone is now wondering whether the worst of the winter is over or whether we are going to have a bad February and March. Sheep are still

in good shape, and with plenty of feed in sight, everyone should get through the winter in good condition.

R. A. W.

PURE BRED RAMBOUILLETS FOR CENTRAL OREGON

There has been a constantly increasing interest in breeding better sheep for Central Oregon ranges.

One by one sheepmen are arriving at the conclusion that the large, big-boned, smooth, pure bred Rambouillet bucks are necessary if the ewe end of our fine wool bands is to be kept up. Two local sheepmen have decided to go into registered Rambouillet sheep and have placed orders with the First National Bank at Bend, for small bunches of choice, registered ewes and a few high-class bucks.

Several excellent registered bucks secured by the bank for local sheepmen have excited the admiration and awakened the interest of sheep breeders who have been handling only ordinary grade stock. The gradual improvement of the ewe bands, by the carrying of better bred fine wool ewes will do much for the betterment of the sheep industry in Central Oregon.

R. A. W.

BELATED LAMB BUYING IN CENTRAL OREGON

A belated lamb buyer from Montana came through Central Oregon last week and tried to gather up a few thousand feeder lambs. Most of the Central Oregon lambs had been sold and shipped in October and November so there was but few lambs to be had. The Montana man bought one band of ewe lambs at \$9.50, and tried to buy two other bands. It is understood that the other lambs were held at \$8.50 while \$8.00 was offered.

Many inquiries are being received from Idaho and Arizona for ewes and ewe lambs, but there is none of this stuff available locally. There is little activity in buying ewe lambs among the local sheepmen.

R. A. W.

Ensilage and Its Feeding Value

Address by A. G. Butterfield, Weiser, Idaho

The subject assigned to me, "Ensilage and Its Feeding Value," is a difficult one, and might better have been assigned to someone who could have given you some actual figures and results on its feed value and worth, while I shall give you only a comparison as to relative cost, since we have never made comparative feeding tests—that is, to similar bunches of sheep handled with and without ensilage.

There is a big difference of opinion as to the feeding value and economy of ensilage as a feed for sheep. An article "Is Silage Valuable?" appeared in the December issue of the National Wool Grower, which for your information I will read.

"Recently we have been interested in Bulletin No. 17, published by the Pennsylvania Station, giving the results of three years' experiments in feeding ewes on alfalfa and grain. In each of the three years the records show that a ration of alfalfa hay and one-fourth pound of grain gave much better results when fed to ewes than did a ration of alfalfa hay, silage and the same amount of grain. There were four pens of ewes, two of Shropshires and two of Delaines. One pen of each breed received all the alfalfa hay they would eat and one-fourth pound of grain, and one pen of each received alfalfa hay, silage, and one-fourth pound of grain. This pen was given two pounds of silage and then allowed about two pounds of alfalfa. This trial was repeated each winter for three years and in each test the ewes getting the alfalfa and grain produced more wool and heavier lambs than the ewes receiving the ensilage.

"For some time we have been wondering if silage is what it is 'cracked up' to be here in the West. Land that will raise five tons of alfalfa per acre will not raise more than ten to twelve tons of silage per acre. The five tons of alfalfa has a bigger feeding value than the ten or twelve tons of silage, and the hay costs less to put up. In the East the case is different. Not

more than two tons of hay can be grown to the acre, while as much silage can be produced as we produce in the West. Under such circumstances raising silage beats raising hay."

There is no doubt in my mind as to the results as stated, though I have some doubts about the quality of the ensilage. In my opinion there is as much difference between good and bad ensilage as between good and bad hay.

I am sorry that I am not in a position to give you actual comparative figures and results in feeding ensilage,



SEN. E. O. SELWAY

Dillon, Mont., Executive Committeeman
National Wool Growers Association.

but only my opinion based on observation in feeding ensilage for the past five years to ewes and lambs. In this connection will say that we have winter-lambled for fifteen years past and raised fatter lambs on alfalfa hay and silage at less cost than on hay and grain, a large proportion of our lambs on the feed yard showing as fat when fed ensilage and hay as when lambled on grass in the spring.

I will also have to take issue as to

the relative value of feed per acre of alfalfa hay against ensilage. I happened to be judging Rambouillet sheep at the Interantional this year at the same time a National Corn Show was in progress. I have agreed to act in the same capacity next year. In case I do, I hope to see an exhibit of Idaho corn shown and shall not be ashamed to compare it with any other state in the Union. As a basis for my contention, I give figures jotted down for our own information and satisfaction, without thought of wider circulation, which I believe are substantially correct. On an eight-acre tract of our best corn land we had account kept of the corn gathered, and found the yield was 130 bushels per acre. There were other limited areas as good, but the yield in the main was so even we feel justified in estimated the whole at 100 bushels per acre, which I have taken for estimates.

Estimates

Five tons of alfalfa per acre at
\$15\$75.00
Less cost of water, irrigating
and putting up at \$4 per ton..... 20.00

Leaving a net profit per acre
of\$55.00

The cost of growing and producing
an acre of corn ensilage is as follows:

Plowing, per acre\$3.00
Discing, harrowing and compressing 1.50
Seed75
Planting 1.00
Cultivating three times 3.00
Water 2.00
Irrigating 2.00

Making a total of \$13.25 an acre to grow the corn, or \$1.10 per ton at twelve tons per acre, which is rather a small yield with us.

Cost of growing\$1.10

To this we must add:

Cutting per ton20
Twine20
Fuel15
Hauling and putting in silo..... 1.00

Allowance for use of engine and cutter35
Making a total cost of \$3.00 per ton.

Generally speaking, a ton of good ensilage is considered worth two-thirds as much as a ton of hay, hence we have from an acre twelve tons of ensilage at \$10, or \$120 per acre, less a cost of \$36, leaving a net yield per acre of \$84, against a net yield per acre of \$55 for alfalfa. But taking into consideration the feed value of the corn alone and the value of the same at the market price of say three cents per pound would indicate a higher value for the ensilage than two-thirds the price of hay, and an actual value for the corn alone of 100 bushels per acre at three cents per pound of \$168, less cost of production and harvesting of both ensilage and corn of \$36, leaving a net of \$132 without taking into consideration the value of 9.20 tons of stalk ensilage.

While such yields cannot be expected except on high class land and under favorable climatic conditions, most of the land in the Snake River valley that will produce three crops of alfalfa will give satisfactory returns in corn, if properly handled and the right varieties planted.

In addition to the advantages in raising and feeding corn ensilage is a matter of protection and insurance that should not be overlooked. It is always possible to have good ensilage, there being no danger of damage from rain. If put into a concrete silo, either above or under ground, you have absolute protection from loss by fire and exposure to the elements without paying a cent for insurance.

There have been numerous reports of losses from feeding ensilage, but we have never had any loss and I do not believe any losses will be sustained if the corn is allowed to ripen sufficiently before being cut, and then thoroughly tramped as it is put in the silo.

CUDAHY BUYING AT LARAMIE

Western sheep shippers desirous of doing business in transit will be af-

forded an opportunity at Laramie, Wyo., all the year round hereafter, Cudahy having placed a regular buyer there. Whether or not this practice is to the advantage of the seller is open to debate. That packers do not go afield in search of supplies unless they gain an advantage thereby must be obvious as the process is attended with expense. The head of one of the big packing concerns was asked recently why he bought hogs in the country. "Because we have a distinct advantage in doing so," was his candid reply.

An element among shippers is easily persuaded by a plausible trader that the market is on the eve of a slump; that there is an advantage in permitting the buyer to absorb freight charges and other expenses and that money in the hand is better than currency still at large. If the buying in transit system favors the shipper it should be encouraged, but that fact has yet to be determined. Such buying as Cudahy's Laramie agent does, affects the Omaha market adversely in one respect as it places that concern in an independent position which, experience has shown is always to the disadvantage of those who happen to have stuff on the market.

J. E. P.

PROPOSED SHEARING CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT, made the _____ day of _____, 1920, between

_____ of the County of _____, State of _____, the party of the first part, and hereafter called "The Owner," and _____

_____, and _____, of the same place, parties of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the owner, in consideration of the covenants on the part of the parties of the second part hereafter contained, hereby agrees with said parties of the second part that the said owner will pay said parties of the second part at the rate of—cents per head and board for shearing his sheep, except the bucks, and—cents per head for all the bucks, said work to be

done in a good and careful manner at such place as the owner may designate and has his sheep.

And the said parties of the second part, in consideration of the said agreement on the part of the owner hereinafter contained, agrees to and with the owner that they, the said parties of the second part, will shear said owner's sheep and bucks at the prices above specified, said work to be done under the supervision of the owner, and in a good and workmanlike manner.

And it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that in order to secure the true and faithful performance of each and all of the covenants in this agreement, that the owner may retain 30 per cent of the amount due to said parties of the second part for any sheep they may shear until the entire herd shall have been sheared, and in the event that said parties of the second part shall not perform the covenants of this agreement on their part to be performed, or shall fail to shear said flock or herd as herein provided, that then the sum above specified may be retained by the owner as fixed, settled and liquidated damages for the breach of said agreement by said second parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed in the presence of _____

WESTERN MONTANA CONDITIONS

Weather conditions around Harlowtown are normal. The stock is all on the range and although short it has been able to fill up. The most of the stockmen are saving their hay for March feeding. If the weather continues as it is now (Feb. 1) for a few weeks longer there will be no loss to speak of in this section of Montana.

GEORGE GLENNIE.

Handling Western Lambs

Address by Robert Matheson

It is certainly a wonderful privilege to be able to speak a word or two to the National Wool Growers Association. This is my first trip West, I am very sorry to say, although I have been buying sheep and lambs for Swift & Company since 1892. I suppose the average sheepman of the West thinks that the buyers in Chicago and elsewhere are a bunch of bandits. If I can break down a little of this prejudice and help you in your problems, I shall feel that my trip has been well worth while.

The great problem for the packers as well as for you producers is how to handle your production in the short length of time you have to market it. It is just as much a problem for us as it is for you. And I want to truthfully say that your prosperity is just as vital to us, that we depend on your prosperity just as much as you depend on us.

I attended the Wyoming convention in Cheyenne last week. It was most interesting to me, as is your convention here, especially the remarks regarding the restrictions that seem to be constantly imposed in the way of range and this thing that has been presented here today about the sportsmen's claims. I think that is the most short-sighted policy I ever heard of, from an economic standpoint, and it will prove worse and worse in a few years from now. There are not enough sheep and lambs produced in this country right now. The country can consume more.

The great problem is how to get a better distribution of what is being produced, and this movement of the National Wool Growers Association of "Eat More Lamb" just means better distribution.

During the fall months at a period of depression we received a telegram from Dr. McClure saying that the packers should freeze more lambs and help sustain the market. At the same time the government in Washington had everybody agitated because the

packers were hoarding meats, that their freezers were overflownig with meats of all descriptions, that it was being done to hold up the prices. Now, what could we do? The consequence was we froze a smaller proportion and forced on to the overstocked markets a larger number than they could readily take or consume to advantage; the stuff had to be forced and sold at lower prices.

The packer, in freezing the surplus stock, does more or less of a speculation. You have to anticipate smaller

establish freezing stations in the West. I do not fully agree with that, but I do believe, in conjunction with your National Wool Warehouse Association—which I hope for your own interests you will not permit to be liquidated, as I think it is one of your greatest assets—if you would establish national feeding stations for your surplus feeding lambs that it would be economical and profitable, for you could then market your stuff in a fattened condition.

That has been one of the great problems. There has been a large percentage of feeding lambs which have been forced on the market and somebody has had to buy them and speculate on them; and with all the legislative agitation that is going on, people were all up in the air and did not feel like taking the usual chances during the past year. The consequence was that the stuff was bought at ridiculously low prices, going into the feed lots and is now selling at separately ridiculously high prices.

As I have mingled with your producers here and in Cheyenne, the great thing that has struck me is the equality of us all. We are all human. The packers are on the same plane, when it comes right down to it. We are all human, and we are all more or less conscientious in trynig to do the right thing. I did not come out here to make any talk especially for the packers. I came out more just to visit your conventions and see where all the sheep and lambs, the large bulk that I have bought in the many years I have been doing business, have been produced and to see under what conditions they have been produced.

The question was put to me this fall by a large shipper in Idaho as to the variation in price on the market of different bands of lambs. This particular occasion was that he had got 17 cents a pound for his lambs while another shipper got 17½ cents a pound. He could not understand it, and to look at the lambs there was no appreciable



HUGH SPROAT

Boise, Ida., Executive Committeeman National Wool Growers Association.

supplies at some time, which generally do come. The frozen meat has to be sold at a discount, as your President told you this morning, and the charges for carrying it are also high at the present time. But they are willing to do this.

There is another question in economics at present. It was brought to my thought this morning by your President when he said if the packers would not do this freezing that it would be necessary, he thought, to

difference. While Mr. Hagenbarth was speaking I just dotted down a few figures, which may be of interest to you shippers, as to what the buyer has to contend with.

When we buy lambs—and I am emphasizing the word “lambs”—in this “Eat More Lamb” campaign, we have made a special department of it and we are going to keep at it and keep plugging at it right along. We use the word “lamb.” We are trying to get away from the word “mutton.” Mutton has a sort of a woolly, distasteful taste! I think “lamb sounds better and tastes better.

On this particular occasion there was a bunch of sheep that weighed seventy pounds that sold for 17½ cents a pound. The other bunch of lambs weighed seventy pounds and they sold for 17 cents a pound. The buyer, of course, tries to buy his lambs right alive. But the main thing with the buyer, and something which he must show to his superior, is the dressed cost, what they cost dressed. In arriving at our dressed cost, we are allowed the prevailing market price for lamb pelts, we are also allowed the prevailing market price for the offal, and we are charged for buying and killing. These prices are regulated from week to week, so that they are kept uniform, all in line with the market. We take our lamb pelts off at so much, and our credit at this particular time was \$4.50 a hundred live weight. These lambs cost 17½ cents a pound. \$4.50 from that leaves 13 cents a pound net. The lambs weighed 70 pounds, which made \$9.10 for the carcass. If a lamb yields 50% of dressed carcass that is as high as you can reasonably expect. When we get a 50% dresser we are doing well. 50% of 70 pounds is 35 pounds of carcass. Those 35 pounds cost \$9.10. I am not taking into consideration the offal, nor the killing charges, for in figuring them from one day to the other one just about offsets the other. But I will show you some figures on that a little later. These 35 pounds of lamb cost \$9.10, making a dressed cost of 26 cents a pound.

The other gentleman had a band of lambs weighing seventy pounds, which

brought 17 cents. The pelt credit was the same, \$4.50. \$4.50 from that leaves 12½ cents a pound. His lambs yielded only 47%. 47% of 70 pounds is 32.9 pounds. We will call it 33 pounds even, because it is easier to figure. At 12½ cents a pound, one of these lambs cost us \$8.75. The other lambs cost us \$9.10 each. But we have only 33 pounds of lamb here, which cost us 26½ cents a pound dressed. The lamb at 17 cents, which only yielded 47%, cost us dressed ½ cent a pound more than the lamb at 17½ which yielded 50%.

That is, what the buyer has to contend with, and where the competition comes in all the time is to try to get the best dressers at the lowest dressed cost.

This gentleman from Idaho said, “That is the best information I have ever had since I have been shipping here and explains the matter to me very clearly.” I do not know whether that is of particular information to you, but I hope it is.

Of course, the packers are accused of profiteering, that we buy stuff at our own prices and that we sell them at our own prices. That is the most fallacious thing in the world. The meat business by the packers is a fresh meat proposition. Everything in the sheep and lamb line must be handled within two weeks, that is, the carcasses must be sold within two weeks. Sometimes it runs a little bit over. We have refrigerator car services running to branch houses all through the country. It may be of interest to you to know how we ship this stuff. The easiest thing in the world in the packing business is to buy stuff. But if you buy 40,000 lambs in a day at all your different plants, then the proposition comes up, Where are you going to put them all to sell them. That is the problem, that is the hardest part. We ship this dressed stuff around to our different wholesale houses. The other packers, the other city butchers, all through the country do the same thing. The buyers of that product are just as smart as the live buyers, just as smart as the producers or anybody else in the game, and they go around

from one house to the other to buy it, and they play one man against the other. You may think you are going to get 25 cents a pound, then next week when you ship your stuff before the week is out it might slip to 22 cents or 23 cents. It is competition, it is the law of supply and demand that regulates the live price and the dressed price and legislation has nothing to do with it and never will have.

Swift & Company has compiled some figures, which were sent to me the other day, giving the results of the sheep and lamb business for 1919. Swift & Company's figures are audited—I don't know by how many different auditing firms or concerns. They are subject to audit by the Federal Trade Commission, they are subject to audit by the Treasury Dept. for income tax returns, and there seems to be somebody auditing them all the time. And I want to tell you when they issue statements of their earnings and other figures, they have got to prove it to me, too, because I am a stockholder and I am just as much interested in it as anybody in the world. But when they do, you can truthfully depend that they are giving you correct figures. I say that personally and not from a Swift & Company standpoint.

For the twelve months ending November 2, 1919, which is the end of their fiscal year, their sheep and lamb business showed a profit of 16 cents a head. For the months of September and October, 1919, the marketing season for range sheep and lambs, our earnings, including wool, were 3 cents a head. I don't know whether that seems small or large to you, but I think it shows how close this business is being run. In arriving at this profit they have compiled these figures:

The live cost of the average sheep and lamb for the year was	\$11.19
The expenses and freight, not including interest on borrowed money, but interest on capital, was, each	\$1.22
The earnings were 16c each	.16
Making a total of	\$12.57
The Receipts:	

From meat we received per carcass\$ 8.55
 From skin and wool 3.28
 From by-products we received74
 Making a total of\$12.57

The earnings for the past seven years have also been compiled. It runs from 11½ cents to 21 cents, or an average of 16.3 cents per head.

I hope that these figures, so far as the sheep and lamb business is concerned show there has not been any profiteering. What we want to do is to help you gentlemen market your product to the best advantage possible. (Applause.) We want to encourage you in production of sheep and lambs. It has really made my heart ache in the past few days to see and hear of all the disasters you have had to go through in the past six months. You are entitled to a fair and liberal compensation for your work. There are not enough sheep and lambs produced in this country, there is not enough wool produced. I think the future is optimistic. I thank you.

BIG SHEEP SHOW PLANNED

When the gates of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas, swing open March 6, it is expected that the greatest display of sheep ever gathered at a Fort Worth Show will be stabled in the sheep division.

Manager M. Sansom, Jr., of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, has worked tirelessly in an effort to bring the sheep show up to the same standard with other sheep shows in connection with the greatest live stock shows in the country. It has been largely through his efforts that the premium awards for each of the breeding classes of sheep have been increased from \$85, which was offered at the former Fort Worth Shows, to \$206 this year. Another change has been made by the management which will be welcomed by sheep breeders of the country generally; that is, the inclusion of all the farm breeds of sheep with equal premium awards. Premiums are offered on the following

breeds: Rambouillet, Merino, Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, Oxford, Dorset, Cheviot, Corriedale, Lincoln, Cotswold, Leceister, Romney, and the Karakul. Liberal premium awards have been offered on registered Angora goats and milch goats. This classification is identical with that offered for breeding classes of sheep.

PREGNANT EWES MARKETED

Thousands of pregnant ewes have gone to the shambles during the past 60 days that mean curtailment of the 1920 native lamb crop. Various rea-



W. O. MCGILL
 Ely, Neb., Executive Committeeman National Wool Growers Association.

sons are assigned for such sacrifice, among them high cost of wintering. This looks illogical in the face of an advancing market and a healthy wool trade, but the fact remains that the stuff is being liquidated. Some of it has gone back to the country, mostly at \$9.50 @ \$10.00, but as packers have been in need of a little fat mutton and sheep of all kinds are scarce they have taken everything with a decent kill. Low prices for native lambs last fall discouraged many farmers who became imbued with enthusiasm the previous year, when they stocked up

at prices \$3 to \$5 per head above what the same stock could be bought at during the past season. Getting in high always exerts a discouraging influence. The fewer such native lambs as comprised the bulk of the stock marketed in the east during 1919 are raised hereafter, the better it will be for those who make standard stock.

J. E. P.

SHEEP IMPORTS IN 1919

The United States imported 169,479 sheep and lambs during the first ten months of 1919, figures for October and November not being available. The value was \$1,858,848. In 1918 imports were 91,748, valued at \$926,479. Two years ago 157,566 head, valued at \$1,466,550 were imported.

Canada is the principal source of supply. Alberta topped the Chicago market last year and, as the sheep interest west of the Red River is expanding, an increase may be expected from that quarter.

Ontario and Quebec are both getting into the sheep business, Ontario sending its excess output to Buffalo and Quebec to Boston.

FROM TEXAS

Range conditions in this part of Texas for both sheep and cattle could not be better. Weather is ideal.

If we sheepmen could only have had an advance agent in the way of a weather prophet to have informed us five months back as to weather conditions through December, 1918, we would have been through lambing and in position to compete with our Territory friends for the butcher's block with our mutton lambs in 1920.

We are ranging some 250,000 head of Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona sheep and the owners report that this stuff is all doing well. Ridding our country of the coyote is still a clouded proposition with us. While they are not as numerous as they were a few years back, just the same, they come and go and the losses are still heavy per annum.

F. C. BATES, Jr., Texas.

THE SITUATION IN IDAHO

Sheep in Idaho have wintered in fairly good form up to date. Many bands are in excellent condition and seem to be carrying a better wool clip than usual. This is rather surprising in view of the dry fall and short feed. Growers, however, have spared no expense in caring for their flocks and they will be rewarded by good wool prices. Not nearly so many ewes were bred to lamb in February as was the case last year. Some estimate forty per cent less early lambs than in 1919. This should mean better values for early lambs and many are predicting 20 cents for June and early July delivery.

Most of the ewes in Idaho are now eating $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of corn and around 4 pounds of alfalfa per day. This means that wool and lambs will both have to sell at good figures in order to return a profit. Idaho has had remarkable good weather since the middle of January. The snow is gone from the level country and some of the summer range is already bare. It was generally believed that the mountain snowfall was unusually heavy, but it now develops that it is no greater than average and in some sections is less than normal. More snowfall is needed to make a certain assurance of abundant water next summer. However, there is still a month of snowfall weather and no alarm need be taken. Altogether, Idaho is in good shape and her sheep outlook for 1920 is better than average.

S. W. McCLURE.

TWENTY-ONE DOLLAR LAMBS

In January sheep feeders wore a broad smile. Early in the month some feeders were pleased with \$17.50, then \$18.00 came and the rise in prices finally landed on the hilltop of \$21.00. Pleased, certainly, but expecting more. Feed has been scarce and high in price, and some feeders shirked their opportunity when they did not feed this season. Some had lost heavily last season and were sore, but this season those who stayed in the game regained

their losses of last year.

In the last week in January on the Kansas City Market, both native fed Western and Western fed lambs sold up to \$21.00, and the bulk of the offerings cashed above \$20.50. Clein and Bender of Harmony, Colo., had close to 1400 lambs weighing 84 lbs. that brought \$21.00. Hooper, of Marshall, Mo., had a couple of decks, Wright, Staus, and Schaff of the San Luis Valley in Colorado, had about twenty double decks of pea fed lambs at \$20.00 to \$20.25, and several shipments from the Scotts Bluff country in Nebraska brought \$20.25 to \$20.75. Dickerson, of Olney, Kansas, cut loose 2100 Western lambs he had just started on feed, at \$18.25. They averaged 65 pounds. J. Milton, of Las Animas, Colo., had a double deck shipment of 95 pound ewes at \$12.65. Prices during the month rose so rapidly that last sales cast a shadow over those made in preceding weeks, but it was a good money making market the entire month.

C. M. P.

BIG SPECULATION IN SHEEP

Wild and as a rule profitable speculation has been in evidence at the stock yards recently. Instances are related where sheep and lambs have advanced \$2 and even \$3 per cwt. while changing hands at the market. The December advance was a surprise even to the wisest of the packer buyers, most of whom had actually predicted declines. Broad demand from eastern killers and country feeders combined to create speculative opportunities of which the talent was not slow to take advantage.

J. E. P.

KANSAS CITY LAMB—MUTTON WEEK

The "Eat More Lamb and Mutton" move was given special attention by killers and retail butchers in Kansas City the last week in January. Killers called attention of the public to the great food and health value of ovine meat through advertisements in the daily papers and retail butchers displayed the various cuts of lamb and

mutton in their show windows. The proprietor of one of the big butcher shops stated that many of his customers wanted to try some lamb chops but did not know how to prepare them, while another woman wanted to know "How much soup will a leg o' lamb make."

A good many people carry a prejudice against ovine meat because a childhood taste was turned on a lamb butchered one hot summer day when there was no ice available and flies were rather thick. Notwithstanding the evidence of ignorance and prejudices in some quarters, the publicity campaign for lamb and mutton is having a favorable effect. Though January prices for both lambs and sheep were the highest ever recorded in the first month of the year, the slaughter of sheep in Kansas City last month was 23,500 larger than in January, 1919. One slaughtering establishment killed 2100 head, its first undertaking in handling mutton.

C. M. P.

SAN LUIS VALLEY

Conditions in the San Luis Valley have been excellent for sheep this winter. It is an open, light winter with plenty of \$10.00 hay and pasture. The excellent bucking weather would incite a good lamb crop and above normal wool seems assured. After last year a good season and good prices seem necessary if we are to declare dividends.

ALVA A. SIMPSON.

MISSOURI HEREFORDS FOR NEVADA

On December 15, Dressler & Son, of Minden, Nevada, bought at Fulton, Mo., forty-four pure bred Herefords. In the lot was the bull, Master Key XI, which won ribbons at the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago last fall. The other forty-three were some of the best breeding stock in Missouri. They were purchased from the W. N. Collier herd.

C. M. P.

KILLING MONTANA COYOTES

The accompanying photograph is Doc Kenison, a young man who has been in my employ for eight or ten years; in fact, since he was a boy, and who puts in about four months each winter trapping for coyotes. The catch represented in the picture is of about sixty-five coyotes, along with a fox or two and a marten or two, I think. The furs netted him a thousand dollars and they represent a little over two months' effort for himself alone. The catch was all made on my winter and lambing range.

There has been so much written in the Wool Grower from time to time

time, and I am informed that the principal secret of a successful trapper is lots of traps—and I mean by a lot, a hundred or more—scattered out over a free area, and a whole lot of energy in looking after them. It takes Kenison about three days to make the rounds of his traps, after he once gets them set out; he uses a scent of his own concoction and does not monkey with any carcasses or anything of that kind. It is fair to say that such men as Kenison are not looking for jobs with the government in the capacity of trapper.

Personally, I do not believe the coyote will ever be exterminated in the range country. The only time that I have ever seen poison effective is be-

FEED FEWER SHEEP NOW

"Things are changing rapidly out in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado," says G. W. Leisure, one of the pioneer sheep feeders in the Lamar district and with the change sheep feeding is decreasing and flocks are giving way to farming. Mr. Leisure says that no more than 15,000 sheep are on feed in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado where a few years ago as many as 600,000 were fed in one season. The reasons for the decrease in feeding are high price of thin lambs, high prices for hay and other feed, and the scarcity of the proper kind of help. Mr. Leisure has fed sheep on a large scale in the Ark-



Catch of Doc Kenison, Selway Sheep Co., Dillon, Mont.

with reference to the extermination of coyotes, etc., I thought perhaps a little talk from one who has been successful in keeping them down on his own range might be pertinent at this time.

I have been successful in having a good trapper with me all the time for the last fifteen years—a man such as Kenison who is an A-1 ranch or stockman and who will get in and work trapping in winter. This young man receives no compensation from me for trapping, except that he is furnished with horses and outfits and is made welcome at all of the camps at any

fore it freezes in the fall, and it is very clearly out of the question for a sheepman to try to use poison on account of the hazard in connection with his dogs, but I will say this: If every little live stock community would furnish an inducement to a man the caliber of the young man who is with me to get out for four or five months during the fall and winter, and would make it a rule to keep a man of that kind on hand for that kind of business the same as they do for other lines of work, the coyote probably would not be the menace it is at the present time.

E. O. SELWAY, Montana.

ansas Valley for the past twenty years. He was at the Kansas City Stock Yards December 17, looking after business interests. C. M. P.

A SHEEPMAN BREEDING HOGS

In addition to his sheep and registered shorthorns, P. W. Olsen of Cokeville, Wyoming, has a large herd of registered Duroc hogs. It is said this is the largest herd of registered hogs in Wyoming. We have seen some of these Olsen Durocs and they are excellent pigs and are bred along the best blood lines.

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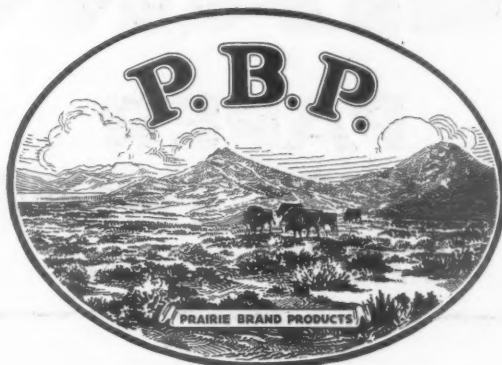
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AN UNFAIR PRACTICE

There has grown up in the American wool trade the iniquitous practice of selling wool on two to four months' dating; by this we mean wool is sold at its market value with the understanding that it is not to be paid for until two or four months later, and no interest is to be charged. If wool is sold on this basis at 60 cents per pound, the interest on it at 7 per cent in four months will amount to one and one-fifth cents per pound. As the expense of handling wool sooner or later comes out of the wool grower, he loses this much by this indefensible practice.

Not only does this system directly affect that which the grower receives for his wool, but it puts out of business co-operative wool selling concerns and prevents many decent wool commission houses from selling wool to our larger manufacturers. If a co-operative wool selling house should sell a man's wool at 60 cents and then advise the grower they had done so but could not pay him for the wool for four months, we doubt if that firm would again handle that particular clip. The largest wool manufacturing concern in America and a few others buy considerable wool on this basis. It is just one of those tricks by which certain mills and dealers conspire to keep our wool marketing methods about on the same level as those of the Chinese junk dealer. This practice is unfair and dishonest and ought to be broken

up. We have called the attention of the Federal Trade Commission to this and asked for an investigation to the end that prohibitive legislation may be enacted.

FARMERS AND UNIONS

The labor unions are making a vigorous effort to get the farmers into the unions. Ultimately the purpose of a considerable portion of the union men is to take over the industries of the country and operate them for their own private gains, as is now done in Russia. These union men who advocate this violent program know full well that the American farmer will not stand for this nonsense because he understands that it is his farm that the labor agitator desires. The farmer realizes that any program which will permit the unions to take over our railroads as they now propose, will also allow the confiscation of his farm.

In his present unattached condition the farmer is the king of all labor and the king of all capitalists. By dint of long hours at hard labor and self denial, he has saved enough money to pay for his farm. He now directs its affairs without the advice of stockholders, boards of directors or union agitators.

There is not a single bond of sympathy between the union man and the farmer. It is the fundamental purpose of the farmer to work as long as he can, do as much as he can and produce as much as possible at the very lowest cost; while the union man proposes to do as little as possible and get the most for it. It is inconceivable that men holding such widely divergent views of life can be reconciled into one organization.

PURE-FABRIC LAW

We hope that Congress will find some way to enact a pure-fabric law during the present session. While American clothing is the best in the world and our consumption of new wool is greater than that of any other nation, yet the fact remains that considerable

shoddy and an enormous quantity of cotton are passed off on an unsuspecting public as "all-wool." Neither cotton nor shoddy gives the consumer the service that he gets from "all-wool" garments, and as they are sold as "all-wool", he has an undeniable right to know exactly what he is buying. Some way must be found by which clothing shall be stamped to show what it contains.

It has been suggested that "all-wool" garments be stamped as "virgin wool". We do not approve of this idea, for it would take one hundred years to convince the public that "virgin wool" simply means "all wool". The term "all-wool" is good enough for the sheepman and everyone knows what it means; so let us not abandon it. Wool should be called "wool", shoddy called "shoddy," and cotton, "cotton."

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S SUCCESSOR

The vacancy caused by the transferance of Secretary of Agriculture Houston to the Treasury Department has been filled by the appointment of E. T. Meredith of Iowa to the portfolio of Agriculture. Secretary Meredith is the owner of "Successful Farming," a well known agricultural publication, issued at Des Moines. The well-directed energy that has characterized Mr. Meredith's career as a publisher should serve the Nation well in this new field.

GAME PRESERVES

Several bills are pending in Congress that set aside large areas of land for the purpose of propagating elk and other wild game. The number of elk in the Yellowstone Park has so increased that there is no longer forage for them in and around their old haunts and hence some of them died early in the winter, affording our papers an opportunity to indulge in sensational scare propaganda. About the time these elk died a few thousand sheep and cattle were caught in bliz-

zards in Wyoming and perished. A great public furor was raised over the loss of a few unproductive elk, but not a second thought was given by the public to the loss of thousands of sheep and cattle.

We are so heartily sick of hearing about these dying elk that a word of explanation may be necessary. For many years the elk have been protected in and around the Yellowstone National Park until at the beginning of this season it is estimated they numbered about 35,000 head. This is undoubtedly more than could live there and many times more than there is any sense in maintaining. Under present plans these elk are protected in the park and as they increase in numbers, naturally they must have more and more room. If these elk are just protected long enough the entire states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho will have to be set aside as grazing grounds for them. No one has yet arisen to say how many elk we ought to have, or how many will be enough. Until such a limit is set the entire West stands in constant danger of being withdrawn for a gigantic elk preserve. We imagine that 10,000 elk in the Yellowstone National Park will be adequate to meet every public need. The balance should be gathered up and distributed broadcast, a pair to every city park in America. In that way the public would see them. In the Yellowstone Park or in the National Forests, it is the exception if the tourist gets a glimpse of one. He must at present content himself with reading about their extinction by the first snowfall of each succeeding winter.

HAIR-BRAINED LEGISLATION

John Brooksby of Arizona writes us that a law has recently been passed in that state making it necessary to procure a license before trapping coyotes. The object of this piece of legislation does not seem clear. Possibly it is based on the theory that the coyotes are necessary to kill off the jack rabbits or that the high price of their pelts makes it advisable to conserve their numbers. It may be that the

professional trappers are not getting catches large enough to be profitable and they need further encouragement in the way of added numbers of lamb-killers. Will this act of the legislators who make it possible for two coyotes to thrive where one preyed before be appreciated by the Arizona sheepmen? We think so. Moreover, their united influence should be sufficient to repeal this senseless bill.

R. C. CHATTIN

The sad word reaches us that R. C. Chattin of Mountain Home, Idaho, died in California on January 4. Mr. Chattin had been ill for some time but his death comes as a shock to his many friends. He was one of the pioneer sheepmen of Idaho and handled sheep in a large way. He took an active interest in affairs of wool growers and for many years never missed a meeting of his state or the National Wool Growers Association. Those who knew Mr. Chattin will remember him as a man of honor and integrity and who always endeavored to make the other fellow's load a little lighter and his path brighter. As a good citizen no one excelled him. Mr. Chattin will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

CHICAGO'S 1919 SHEEP TRADE

According to M. F. Horine, statistician of the Chicago Stock Yard Company, the 5,243,957 sheep and lambs reaching that market in 1919 were worth \$59,214,006. He valued the 4,629,763 head, reaching that market in 1918, at \$57,273,848.

HEART'S DELIGHT LAMBS DRESS 52.7 PER CENT

The grand champion carload of fat sheep at the recent International was fed by Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y., and purchased by Armour and Company at \$37 per cwt. These were grade Southdown lambs, sired by a pure bred Southdown ram from grade ewes and were bred on Heart's Delight Farm. The majority were fed from

sixty to ninety days, but some of them were in the barns for only a few weeks. The average age of these lambs was 275 days and their weight at Chicago was 92 pounds each. They were fed a mixture of oats, barley, corn and a little bran, together with clover hay. However, the grain mixture was not the principal element in finishing them, as they were given all the cabbage, turnips and rape they would normally eat, with the grain and hay additional. They dressed 52.7 per cent of carcass to live weight.

TEXAS SHEEP PREMIUMS

The premiums offered in the breeding classes at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas, March 6-13, have been increased to \$206 for each breed. In the fat sheep classes liberal premiums are offered. Swift & Company offer \$300 in specials on fat carload lots. Write M. Sanson, Jr., manager Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, for further particulars.

J. M. JONES, Texas.

MALADY KILLING PEA FED LAMBS

A strange malady has developed among sheep and lambs on pea fields in the San Luis Valley in Colorado. T. J. Hawkins who brought this news to the Kansas City Stock Yards is one of the experimental feeders in that valley. He states that lambs appear well in the evening and the next morning a good many are found dead in the fields. They do not bloat and show no symptoms of being sick. In one field no losses occur while just across the road in another field many will be found dead, indicating some sort of poison. Mr. Hawkins, who lives at Monte Vista, marketed 2700 lambs on the Kansas City market, December 29th and 30th, at \$17.25 and \$17.35. He stated that he had lost 75 lambs from the malady. Government specialists are in that country making examinations.

C. M. P.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Auctions have made up a very large part of the activity in the Boston wool market during the month of January, and their operation has resulted in several features of abnormal character. Perhaps the most startling was the high prices paid for Australian Merino wools at the first British auction, Jan. 28. Though the force of this feature was considerably modified at the way the crossbreds were turned down by the trade at the same sale, the fact remains that new high records were made for fine wools, both in the grease and on the scoured basis.

Top grease price realized was \$1.68, but other lots sold at \$1.67, \$1.64, \$1.62, and \$1.60, while 13 other lots sold from \$1.50 to \$1.58. These are big prices for a single pound of greasy wool, the like of which was never before seen in this country. Nor were the clean cost prices any less startling. One lot of 70's to 80's, super wett Geelong fleece sold at \$1.52 in the grease, or \$2.86 clean. This compares with the previous record of \$2.79 clean, established at the November Government sale, and \$2.76 clean, the top price at the November Government sale. Out of 112 lots of fine Merinos catalogued at the British sale, 99 lots showed a clean cost of \$2 and over.

Fine wools were placed on a new price level as a result of this sale, as it proved that manufacturers were right when they said that the market was hungry for fine Australians, the argument most used when urging the British Government to come to their relief. When the crossbreds come to be offered a different story was told, 854 bales of Australian crossbreds and 8186 bales of New Zealand crossbreds being withdrawn, many of them without a bid. Withdrawals were so heavy, in fact, as to bring a cabled order to reoffer the withdrawn goods as a whole. Presumably lower reserve limits are to be placed on these wools at the resale, which has been scheduled for Feb. 5.

But these offerings are only a part of the crossbreds that are to be avail-

able in this market in February. At the Government sale scheduled for Feb. 10 the offerings will include approximately 3,240,000 pounds Australian crossbreds and 4,000,000 pounds New Zealand crossbreds. In addition to this, another British sale has been scheduled for Feb. 19, when over 11,000 bales of Australian crossbreds and 9,300 bales Australian Merinos are to be offered. In addition to this, the Government will offer on Feb. 11 to 13 16,200,000 pounds of wool at auction, much of which is of medium character.

In view of the dullness which has



F. A. ELLENWOOD
Red Bluff, Calif., Executive Committeeman
National Wool Growers Association.

prevailed in medium wools in this market for several months, there is a general feeling that the wool manufacturing industry is being crowded to make a market for forced sales of government-owned wools, both British and the United States. Therefore, much interest is felt in the coming sales, and the possible results to be established in prices.

Domestic quarter-bloods in private stocks have been moved in good volume during the past month, spinners of knitting yarns having been espec-

ally active. One concern is said to have bought over 1,500,000 pounds of this grade in Ohio fleece, and several other large buyers have also been active. Ohio quarter-bloods have sold at 67 to 68 cents, one choice lot bringing 69 cents. Missouri quarter-bloods have sold at 65 cents. Not much has been done in Territory quarter-bloods, as these are not so suitable for knitting yarns as fleeces.

Territory three-eighths-bloods, on the other hand, have sold fairly well, the latest sale noted being a lot of about 250,000 pounds of Soda Springs wool, which brought 60 cents in the grease, or about \$1.35 to \$1.36 clean. Three-eighths-blood fleeces are said to be well sold up, the last sales of good Ohio wool having been made at 71 cents.

One of the most interesting transactions of the month was the sale of a lot of about 80,000 pounds of choice

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Everything in Rubber
From Teething
Rings to
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United
Rubber Supply Co.

(Wholesale and Retail)

350 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

We Ship Everywhere

Montant fine staple wool, which brought 76 cents in the grease. The sellers says that this wool, which was held in this market on consignment, will net the shipper fully 71 cents, or far above what could have been realized if the wool had been sold in the country at shearing time. The clean

cost of this lot is not stated, but is surmised to be somewhere around \$2.05 to \$2.10. Several lots of similar wool, but with a half-blood edge, sold for 74 cents or about \$2 clean. These sales will go far in the way of the remaining stocks of fine staple Territories held in this market.

Other sales of Territory wool recorded during the month have included a large line of three-eighths-blood, at 60 to 63 cents; or \$1.35 to \$1.40 clean; large lots of the same grade on the clean basis of \$1.35, with choice lots at \$1.40; moderate lots of quarter-bloods at \$1.10 to \$1.15 clean; and many lots of fine scoured Territories within the range of \$1.60 to \$1.70, with same choice lots bringing as high as \$1.75 to \$1.80 clean.

Scoured wools have been particularly active all the month, the attention of mill buyers being forcibly directed in their direction, owing to the scarcity of fine wools in the grease. It is said in the trade that holders can get any price they are pleased to ask for really choice lots of fine Territories, and the average and ordinary lots are also attracting their full share of the public attention.

Foreign wools have not been particularly active during the month, except for finer Capes. Greasy combing wools of that origin have been and are still scarce, such wools being quoted here at \$2.15 to \$2.25, and could not be landed for less, even at the present low rates for sterling exchange. Good Colonial scoured clothing Capes would bring \$1.60, and domestic scoured lots, perhaps not quite as desirable, \$1.50 to \$1.75, according to length of staple and quality.

Considerable activity has been noted lately in domestic pulled wools, especially for the finer grades. In spite of the fact that the government's sales of pulled wools on Jan. 9 went at low prices, owing to the shabby and rubbishy character of most of the offerings, dealers and mill buyers have steadily continued to take over choice fine pulled wools as offered. One lot of December AA wool, an extra choice lot, was recently sold at \$2.05. This was possibly a little above the market, but good extras are quotable in the open market at \$1.90 to \$2. (with AAs at \$1.80 to \$1.85, fine A supers at \$1.75 to \$1.80, A supers at \$1.65 to 1.70, B supers at 1.30 to \$1.35 for good white lots, and C supers at \$1 to \$1.05, all above prices being on the clean basis.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



THE RIGHT TYPE

We offer for 1920, 250 Stud Rams, 350 Range Rams. Special prices on early delivery.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Phone No. 111

PROPRIETOR

P. O. Box 147

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

Union Wool Company

Union Land and Cattle Company

J. E. GOSLING, Agent

314 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City
(After March 1, 407 Cliff Building)

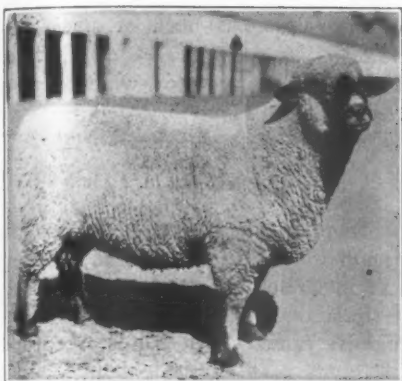
Dealers in

Wool, Sheep and Cattle

Boston Office, 10 High Street

San Francisco Office, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Reno Office, Reno National Bank Building



Registered Hampshires

Breeding Ewes, Yearling and
Ram Lambs, crated or in car lots

A. W. Rucker, Rucker's Rest
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

IMPORTED SHEEP

Ridgecrest Farm

Having had years of practical experience in the handling of both purebred and range sheep, during which time I have handled thousands of rams comprising practically all breeds used in the Western range country, and having recently acquired one of the most desirable and conveniently located farms for the handling of purebred sheep in the vicinity of Soda Springs, I feel abundantly able to furnish what you want in Imported Sheep.

Will make personal selections for any orders received. Write me what you want.

H. L. FINCH

Soda Springs, Idaho.

A. NICOLSON, Shepherd.

Shropshire Ewes Wanted

We desire to secure several thousand Western Shropshire or grade Shropshire ewes. Would like to have yearlings or two-year-olds.

Stock & Dairy Farmer
DULUTH, MINN.

According to the best wool expert opinion, the future of the market hinges on the question of whether manufacturers are able to swing the goods market over on to men's wear fabrics made from crossbred and medium wools, of which there is a tremendous oversupply available today. Something must soon be done to rectify the lost balance in the market, or a serious condition is inevitable. Laying aside any question of a reversal of financial conditions, and many believe that the action of the Reserve Bank in advancing discount rates presages a possible financial over-turn, it is apparent that the market cannot absorb such an enormous volume of crossbred and medium wool, unless the popular fancy can be diverted in that direction.

This must have a serious effect on the marketing of the new domestic clip, for while it is true that the fine wools themselves may be assured of a ready demand, the medium wools are likely to go a-beggin, unless normal conditions again prevail in the wool trade, and in the wool manufacturing industry. Present indications are that the shipments of British wool to auctioned in the Boston market will be limited to the 110,000 bales already here or on the way, but the bulk of this wool will be offered at just the season to hurt the domestic market the most. No way is in sight by which these sales can be stopped, and though it is apparent that they are directly contrary to the interests of the wool growers of the West, neither the president nor the congress of the United States will take any action, either to stop or regulate the British sales.

Just now it appears that the big manufacturers are selling so many fine goods, and are making so much money in the process that they are content to follow fashion for the moment, rather than lead the way to saner business methods. A reversal of present practice in this matter would be of great benefit to both grower and dealer.

On the whole, the situation appears to be fully as strong as noted a

Lincoln---RAMS---Cotswold

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams.

Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON

Denfield, Ontario, Canada

Knollin-Hansen Company

Pocatello, Idaho.

P. O. Box 478.

Ranch Headquarters, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Breeders of
Registered Hampshire, Oxford and
Romney Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Berkshire Hogs, and
Bronze Turkeys.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse
Grange, Brackley, England (late
of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

A. J. KNOLLIN

Pocatello, Idaho.

Box 478.

Breeder of Pure Bred
Rambouillet,
Cotswold,
Lincoln and
Shropshire Sheep,
Belgian Horses.

Serviceable rams of above breeds and a few Shropshire ewes for sale at reasonable prices. Also a few young Belgian stallions, bred from imported stock.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE
Of 3,520 acres, 3,200 fenced with hog-tight fence, with plenty of stock water. 3 1/2 miles from main line of railroad. Will sell cheap to adjust a partnership matter. Address C. W. Hartley, 411 Judge Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

month ago. London closed the January series of the wool sales January 24, with prices at the highest point of the series for all Australian wools. Super Merinos were only 5 per cent below the record levels of early December, and the average wools were fully up to the level of the middle of the December series. All crossbreds were selling better at the close and about 5 per cent above the opening.

South American markets are also very firm, most offers recently cabled being materially above the parity of this market. This is partly due to the dullness of South American cross-

breds in this market, no incentive existing under present conditions for importers to operate. Cape market have also been very strong, though the latest cablegram from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, reported a financial stringency, with the banks temporarily refusing to advance against credits for wool because of gold shortage.

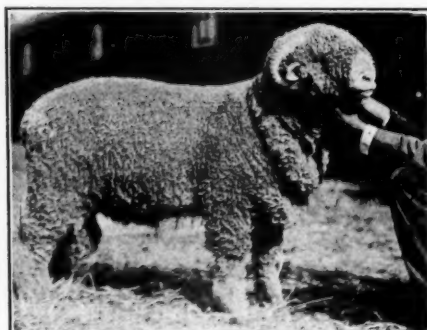
The current wool situation is thus summarized in the latest New England letter of the First National Bank of Boston:

"In some respects the outlook in the wool and wool manufacturing industries is more assuring than it was a year ago. The trade is nearer to free access to the world's supply of wool, as British control of the important Australasian clips terminates on June 30. All restrictions on the exportation of raw materials from Great Britain have been removed. The industrial outlook is uncertain, and the tendency to curtail production and to demand higher wages appears to be uncurbed, except in isolated cases. In England the operatives in the combing plants have refused a second time to work overtime, thereby reducing production some 20 per cent. Wool has not risen so high above the war levels as have some other commodities, and some grades of wool have actually declined. Nevertheless wool is on a very high level, and for the finer grades prices are without precedent. Perhaps the most encouraging feature at the moment is the trend to the coarser fabrics, forced more or less by the decreased supplies of desirable fine wools. Manufacturers are buying medium to low wools more generally. The government holdings of less than 100,000,000 pounds of wool at the beginning of the year included comparatively little good wool, except the lower grades, which hitherto have been neglected. England is preparing to send further quantities of merinos to this market for auction, to supply the temporary deficiency in fine wools. At the Cape values have been slightly easier, and the lower grades have declined likewise at the River

Plate. Contracting of unshorn wool in the West has been of small proportions, as growers have advanced their asking prices to what dealers consider unreasonable levels."

OMAHA LAMB TRADE

Sheep and lamb trade during the month of January witnessed a steady rise in values on all classes of stock, both lambs and ewes, reaching the highest January prices ever recorded.



One of My Stud Rams
C. H. CRAIG
Lowden, Walla Walla County, Wash.
Breeder of Pure Bred and Registered
RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

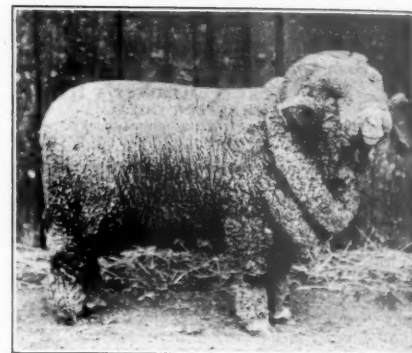
Baldwin Sheep Company

Hay Creek, Oregon

Breeders of Registered
and Range

Rambouillet Sheep

Carlots a Specialty



Our \$3000 Ram

Bullard Bros.

Woodland, Calif.

Breeders of

Rambouillet Sheep

We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled type of Rambouillet and make a specialty of the Bullard fleece—a long staple white wool of uniform crimp. Woodland is on the main line between Sacramento and San Francisco. We invite you to visit our flock.





One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

On several occasions fat lambs sold up to \$20.65 and best ewes reached \$12.50. The high price of wool and pelts, combined with a fairly broad eastern outlet for meat product, explaining a large measure the sensational advance in prices. Receipts were of moderate volume and consisted almost entirely of fed lambs.

Ewes, wethers and yearlings have comprised hardly more than 10 per cent of the total offerings so far this year, but in spite of this condition, heavy mutton grades are none too popular with packers. The indifferent demand for aged sheep has been attended by a sharp discount, amounting to \$6.00@8.00 as compared with lamb values.

Recent supply has been drawn largely from Nebraska and Iowa feed-lots and feeders in this territory have been making big profits. Many lambs that were taken out last fall at a cost of \$10.00@12.50 have been returned on an \$18.00 to \$20.00 market. No lambs of consequence have yet been marketed from the Scott's Bluff feeding district of Nebraska or the valleys of Northern Colorado. Opinion is general, however, that the Colorado crop will move to market this year about 30 days earlier than usual.

Quite a few half-fed lambs, suitable for a short finish on corn, have been bought as feeders so far this year and demand from the country continues broad and active. Good fleshy lambs sold on feed-lot orders as high as \$19.25 @ \$19.40 last month. Feeding ewes were scarce, but were wanted at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$9.60.

The present month opens out with moderate supplies, but Chicago receipts lately have been augmented by heavy purchases made direct on packing account and trade has suffered considerably in consequence. In a period of less than a week, fat lambs have shown a decline of about \$1.50 per hundred weight and fat sheep and feeders reflect a loss of about \$1.00.

Current quotations are about as follows:

Lambs, good to choice.....\$18.75@19.25
Lambs, fair to good.....\$18.25@18.75



**R. A. JACKSON RAMBOUILLET
AND STOCK FARM.
DAYTON, WASH.**

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep for
range and stud. Sold in lots to suit.
ALL SOLD FOR 1919.



**"SAN PETER"—Sheared 51 Pounds
at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.**

Ewes and Rams For Sale For 1920



**Rambouillets All Sold
For 1919**

5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



Salt Lake City, Utah

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at
sensible prices"

HOME COMFORT Camp Wagon



Popular with herders on all Western
Ranges

More Room, More Convenience, More
Durability. Write for Descriptive
Circular.

Manufactured and sold by
Sidney-Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

Cold Pressed Cotton Seed Cake
The Ideal Sheep Feed

Baker Cotton Oil Company
Hobart, Okla.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Fleshy feeders	\$17.75@ \$18.25
Medium weight feeders.....	\$17.00@ \$17.75
Cull lambs	\$14.00@ \$16.50
Yearlings	\$15.50@ \$16.50
Wethers	\$11.75@ \$13.50
Ewes, good to choice.....	\$11.00@ \$11.50
Ewes, fair to good	\$10.25@ \$11.00
Good feeding ewes.....	\$ 8.00@ \$ 9.25
Ewes, culls and canners.....	\$ 7.00@ \$ 8.00

WOOL CONSUMPTION HIGH IN DECEMBER

A total of 64,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, was used by manufacturers in December, 1919, or 26,000,000 pounds more than in December, 1918, according to the Bureau of Markets' monthly report just issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The continued demand for fabrics made from the finer grades of wool is reflected by the percentages given in the report. Of the total wool consumed in December, 34 per cent was fine; 18 per cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ blood; 17 per cent, $\frac{3}{8}$ blood; 16 per cent, $\frac{1}{4}$ blood; 3 per cent low; and 11 per cent, carpet wool.

WOOL AND HIDE HOUSE

A new \$25,000 wool and hide warehouse of hollow tile is being constructed at Yakima, Washington, by Ben Grinspan and Phillip Star, under the firm name of Grinspan & Star. The building will be 50x140 feet in size and will be of two stories. The firm formerly was in business in Ellensburg. They will handle wool at both wholesale and retail. G. N. A.

MARKETED OVER 4000 LAMBS

In the first week in January, Louis Traner, of Albuquerque, N. M., marketed more than 4000 lambs in Kansas City, and in that time got an advance of more than a \$1.00 a hundred pounds. The first offerings brought \$17.25 and the last bunch brought \$18.35. Mr. Traner came in with the first shipment and remained until the last consignment sold. Considering the big lot offered the bunch was unusually even and sold straight each time to killers.

February, 1920

Mr. Traner has been in the sheep business longer than any other man in New Mexico. He reports conditions excellent.

C. M. P.

MUCH CORN BEING FED

Idaho sheepmen are feeding an unusual amount of corn this year. The price of hay has advanced until it has reached \$20 to \$22 per ton, and quite a saving in the feed bill is possible by substituting corn at \$3 per hundred for a part of the hay. With feed at present prices and a long feeding season in progress, the sheepmen can put down \$7 to \$8 for feed for each early lambing ewe. This item should cause the owner some concern.

E. R. M.

2,000 Colorado Ewe Lambs

I offer for sale 2,000 Colorado ewe lambs dropped in May last year. For particulars address

HARRY WEILER
Carr Crossing, Colo.
Or Wire—Arlington, Colo.

MOUNTAIN EWES FOR SALE.

4,000 4-year-old ewes, half-blood Cotswold, bred to Rambouillet rams for April 1st lambing. March 15th, delivery. 2,000 yearling and 2-year-old ewes bred to Hampshire rams for May lambing. April 1st, delivery.

FRANK W. SEATON,
CASCADE, MONTANA.

**PERFECT
EAR
TAG**



The Tag for Your Sheep



Perfect Ear Tags are so inexpensive that you can't afford to lose valuable sheep by allowing them to run in the pasture or on the range unmarked. Made of light weight aluminum, non-corrosive and non-poisonous. Easy to attach.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
311 W. Broadway Salt Lake City, Utah

Send for Free Samples

Without obligation to me, send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS and Price List.

Name _____

Address _____

OPEN FACED SHEEP

We have been asked if wool on the face of a Rambouillet sheep is an indication of more or better wool on the rest of the sheep.

We are most certainly of the opinion that the wool on a sheep's face bears no relation to the wool on the rest of the body. Open faced sheep will shear just as much and just as good wool as if their faces had been covered with wool. From a wool standpoint the Delaine is a better sheep than the Rambouillet but it is an open faced sheep. Wool on the face of the Rambouillet is a fad of the breeders that has no influence on the sheep. Some breeders are breeding open faced sheep, others want wool clear to the nose. So far as real merit is concerned there is no difference in the value of the two types.

WOOL FAT

Lanolin is the technical term applied to the grease extracted from

sheep's wool. The percentage of fat that the wool contains depends on the breed of sheep. The more Merino blood the more grease in the wool. This wool fat is not a very valuable substance and as a rule it costs more to extract it from the wool than it is worth, so very little of it is saved. Lanolin is used to a limited degree as a base for ointments and salves. It is also used in the manufacture of soaps. Before the war the price of wool fat

in Bradford was about 3 cents per pound and it was used almost exclusively for fuel. When wool is scoured this wool fat is dissolved out and runs into the sewers with the scouring fluid. The fat adheres to the sides of the sewers and has a tendency to stop them up. To avoid this nuisance the city of Bradford, England, took to extracting this grease from the runoff of her dozens of scouring plants. This wool fat is then sold by the city as a



R. H. Stevenson
E. W. Brigham
W. G. Fallon

Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co.

Established 1848

WOOL

Special Attention Given to Consignments

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Results of Advanced Engineering

WHILE the performance of the Marmon 34 may seem exceptional, it is only what might be expected of a car that is scientifically constructed and refined through three years of wide use. Such examples as these are common:

One Marmon owner remarked at the completion of a 4,200 mile tour, "Not even a screw driver was taken from the tool case and the engine never missed a shot."

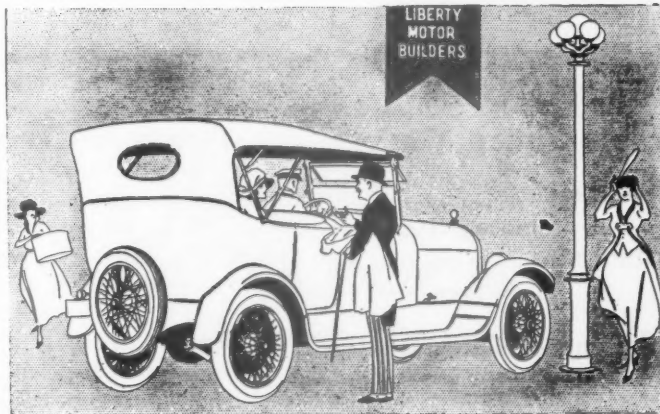
A wealthy woman, after intimate experience with four Marmon Cars, recently purchased her fifth.

The president of a large textile company made business trips totalling 9,846 miles in his Marmon 34 with a replacement record of only one spark plug

180-Inch Wheelbase—1300 Pounds Lighter,
18 to 16 miles per gallon—40% to
60% more tire mileage

MARMON 34

Approved by Marmon & Marmon Company
General Motors Corporation
Detroit, Mich.



W. K. Lovering & Co.

400 STATE STREET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



LINCOLN DURABLE Sheep Marker

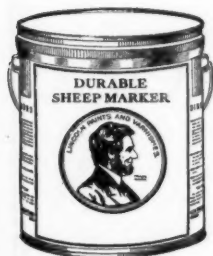
Made to meet the requirements of the practical wool grower who demands a branding liquid that will give the maximum protection to his flock.

Lincoln Durable Sheep Marker produces a brand that lasts throughout the entire season. No need of the expense of a mid-season branding and no loss of sheep because of faded or washed out brands.

LINCOLN Durable Sheep Marker

is furnished in distinctive colors that are bright, clear in tone and attractive, i. e., Red, Black, Green, Blue and Yellow.

Sold by Lincoln Paint Dealers



**Strevell-
Paterson
Hardware Co.**

Distributors of
Lincoln Paints and
Finishes.
SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

fuel at about \$50 per ton. Naturally this wool fat contains more than pure lanolin, as it is mixed with suint containing some potash.

ADDITIONS TO "EAT MORE LAMB" FUND

M. E. Diehl, Montrose, Col.	\$10.00
Sheridan, L. S. Co., Salt Lake City	25.00
James R. Moore, Los Angeles.....	10.00
Wm. Kenderman, Denver Colo....	10.00

TEXAS STILL BUYING SHEEP

Stock sheep buyers with pocket full of Texas orders have been busy all winter, taking thousands of ewes at Chicago. One operator sold a dozen car accumulation at Kansas City while enroute from Chicago, returning to duplicate it. J. E. P.

BELGIAN WOOLEN INDUSTRY RECUPERATING

The Commerce Report of Jan. 27 says of the woollen industry of Belgium: "Heavy shipments of wool have been arriving in Antwerp, and the woollen industry in and about Verviers is on a way of attaining normal production."

WYOMING SHEEP MOVED

Late in December Joe Kinney of Cokeville, Wyoming, shipped about 20,000 sheep from the Wyoming desert to Caldwell, Idaho, and placed them on hay. At the latter point he had purchased 4,000 tons of alfalfa at \$20 per ton. These sheep will be returned to Wyoming next spring.

DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA

A serious drouth is prevalent over a large area in Australia and many sheep are reported lost. In one state where it was estimated that 8,000,000 lambs were dropped it is now stated that 6,000,000 of them have died. The next Australian wool clip will be light and contain much weak wool.

MONTANA EWES FOR SALE

About 3,000 2-3-4 year-old bred ewes
About 200 5 year-old bred ewes
About 400 yearling ewes

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JANUARY WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

The following review of the effect of weather on livestock and ranges showing general conditions at the close of the month has been compiled from the various reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau.

Utah. The weather was pretty severe on both cattle and sheep due to heavy and general snowfall early in the month followed by ten days of continuously low temperatures. This necessitated heavy feeding generally, excepting only in the extreme southern portion. The closing half of the month, however, was much milder, bringing a gradual but general relief to all animals, excepting only those in extreme northwestern and northeastern counties, where the ranges were very poor. In these regions there is much poor stock; southward however the animals are in progressively better circumstances, being good to excellent in the extreme southern counties. Sheep have fared better than cattle on the whole.

Nevada. Livestock generally stood the month's weather very well, though in the northern portion there was considerable feeding of both cattle and sheep. The range was exposed pretty well, but was short. The stock was in fair to good condition and gaining slowly at the close of the month. Warmer weather at the south was more favorable on cattle.

Idaho. Livestock did very well, but consumed an abnormally large amount of feed because of the cold weather. An important feed scarcity obtained in many places at the end of the month, more particularly the dry farming regions, though in the main the live stock was rather thrifty where feed supplies were ample. Softening weather late in the month greatly relieved the stress on livestock and on feed supplies.

Montana. January was a better month for stock than December, the weather being less severe and cold spells briefer and snowfall lighter. The open range was utilized to a greater extent, although large quanti-

ties of purchased feed were used. Therefore the condition of livestock is generally improved, being fair as a rule, and good in places.

Wyoming. The ranges were partly open in the eastern portion most of the month, and the latter half of the month was more favorable for all ani-

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mals, though range horses were in pretty poor circumstances. Much imported feeds were consumed, but in spite of this there were some losses, especially of cattle early in the month. Feed movement and range accessibility as well as the condition of stock improved under the better weather of the last week or so.

Colorado. Conditions were generally favorable for live stock in eastern counties as the weather as a rule was comparatively mild and the snow cover came once or twice but did not persist. West of the Divide, however, the cold was intense and the snow cover general and persistent, conditions being very unfavorable on stock and necessitating heavy feeding, in spite of which there are many thin and weak animals.

Western Texas. Some snow covered the range early in the month, though this did not seriously affect the stock which continued in good condition. Better weather prevailed thereafter, with both livestock and ranges in good to excellent condition, though in the southwest some grass was dry.

New Mexico. Timely snows came to the desert ranges and thus wide areas of good feed were generally available and the stock continued in good condition. Some shrinkage was noted locally in the northwest and west due to cold nights. Fine weather in the closing weeks was beneficial to both stock and ranges.

Arizona. Some suffering was reported among early lambs during the early part of the month due to rains, and to older sheep due to heavy snows in the northern portions; there was also some shrinkage reported on the yearlong ranges. The snow left rapidly, however, and the condition of

both range and stock gained rapidly, being generally in excellent condition as the month closed, and lambing was progressing favorably.

California. Meadows and ranges started out nicely early in the month, but owing to succeeding droughty weather a rapid deterioration was manifested, especially on those ranges of the northern and central portions more intensively grazed. Here considerable feeding became necessary. Light rains came later in the month, but these were inadequate and an exodus of livestock to better pasturage and to market was reported in several places.

Oregon. Heavy snowfall and cold weather were detrimental over the winter ranges early in the month, but better weather followed, in which the deep snow was melted rapidly and the condition of stock, previously partly maintained by heavy feeding, was greatly improved and feed consumption diminished.

Washington. Some grazing was possible at the beginning but snow soon covered the range and it became rather severe on stock, particularly sheep, hay being hard to obtain. Later, however, the snow was carried away by milder weather and rains and conditions were more favorable on stock. Subsequent storms were not sufficiently severe to give stock any further setback, and they were in fairly good condition as the month closed.

EVERYONE FOOLED

Last October when lambs were a drug on the market both sheepmen and commission men were a unit in predicting that high prices for fed lambs would not become effective until well on towards the middle of March. However, December was only about half gone until lambs started their upward climb and before January 20 they had passed the \$20 mark. They still continue to creep upwards and some are now enough to predict that they will reach the \$24 mark before the middle of May.

INDIAN SHEEP IMPROVEMENT

Indian owned sheep in the Navajo tribe alone, in Arizona and New Mexico, number over 1,000,000 head, and probably not less than 100,000 additional head are scattered throughout the Indian reservations, other than Navajo. Realizing the importance of placing the industry among the Indians on a firm basis, both as to breeding and marketing, Commissioner Cato Sells called a conference of the Superintendents of those Indian reservations on which sheep growing is an important factor in industrial development. This conference was held in Salt Lake City on January 20, 21, and 22, the following Superintendents and other officials of the Indian Service being present: Fred C. Campbell, Special Stock Supervisor, Indian Service at large, Great Falls, Montana; B. S. Garber, Chief Education Division, Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Shipe, Chief Industrial Section, Indian Office(Washington, D. C.; Evan W. Estep, Superintendent San Juan Reservation, Shiprock, New Mexico; Peter Paquette, Superintendent Navajo Reservation, Fort Defiance, Arizona; S. F. Stacher, Superintendent Pueblo Bonita Reservation, Crown Point, New Mexico; Stephen Janus, Superintendent Leupp Reservation, Leupp, Arizona; R. E. L. Daniel, Superintendent Moqui Reservation, Keams Canyon, Arizona; Walter Runke, Superintendent Western Navajo Reservation, Tuba, Arizona; C. E. Faris, Superintendent Jicarilla, Apache Reservation, Dulce, Arizona; Axel Johnson, Superintendent Ute Mountain Reservation, Towaoc, Colorado; J. H. McGregor, Superintendent Cheyenne River Reservation, Cheyenne River, South Dakota.

As a result of the conference referred to above, plans were laid for concerted effort, by Indian sheep owners, to breed up the native Navajo ewes by crossing with Rambouillet rams, so that better lambs and heavier clip may be expected. It developed that at present the average Navajo clip is not more than two pounds, and it is believed that by proper attention to

the breeding the clip can be made to average at least five or six pounds.

A very simple arithmetical calculation serves to show what such an increase will mean, both to the Indian owners and the public in general; instead of a clip of approximately 2,000,000 pounds, it is easily probable that within comparatively few years the same territory will be furnishing

6,000,000 pounds of a much better grade wool to the textile industry.

Coincident with the effort to breed up the sheep and increase the output in mutton and wool, plans were laid for better marketing of the Indian product. A conference was held with Mr. Jas. A. Hooper, representing the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, at which tentative ar-

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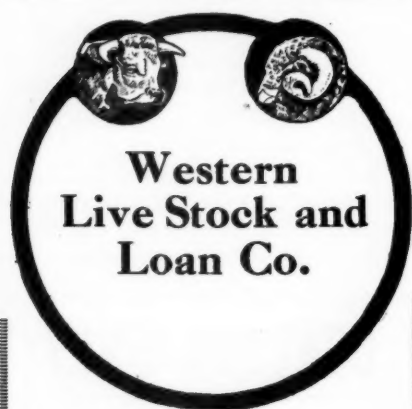
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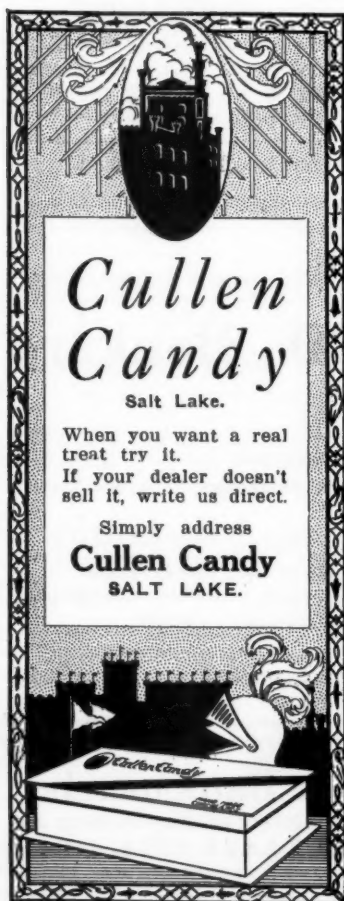
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rangements were made by which it is believed that a large part of the Indian wool will eventually be consigned to that company or to other companies doing business in a similar manner. This will enable the Indian to receive a much better price than he has been getting in the past, and will also work toward placing him on a cash basis with the merchants and traders with whom he deals. It was stated at the Conference that the Indians during the summer received as low as 22c per pound for some of their wool and that the price ranged from that figure to 45c per pound. The co-operative consignment plans contemplated will enable the Indian to market his wool just as advantageously as does the white wool grower, and will no doubt greatly increase the total receipts.

With better lambs, better wool, largely increased clip, and sound businesslike marketing, it would seem that the Indian wool growers' future will take on a brighter outlook as a result of this conference of Indian Superintendents. The grazing territory of the Indian is like that of the white man, practically utilized to its capacity so far as numbers go, but improved methods will easily treble the present output without necessarily increasing the flocks.

WEIGHTS OF RAMS

At the last Salt Lake Ram Sale a set of official scales were installed and any owner who had his sheep officially weighed was given a certificate of the weight. A large number of Rambouillet rams were weighed belonging to different owners. The average of these weights gives an index of what a full grown woolled ram ought to weigh. The average weight of three year old Rambouillets was 286 pounds; of two year olds, 270 pounds; of yearlings, 209 pounds. These yearlings were about 19 months old and had never been shorn. Of course all of these sheep were stud rams and had been well fitted but these weights are interesting.

WOOL IN CALIFORNIA

Enclosed find check of \$5 to cover 1920 dues. A letter in December Wool Grower by T. W. Boyer rather amuses me. Now I have watched this movement with great interest and have heard of some that didn't stay with it, i. e., classing the wool in the shearing shed, and all the editors of sheep news seem to have disapproved it, and in many cases even the wool buyers, although it may be a good move. But I was getting to think that it wasn't as since this classing started Mr. Boyer was about the only sheepman I hear of being in favor of it, and what we all want to know is, the best way of putting up wool in these modern times.

Out in this part of the world most sheep men shear their sheep just as they come, white, blue, black, fine, coarse, etc., and the same wool all goes into the bag. Now I think this is very poor business and a disgrace. The way we do here is either separate the sheep or grade up the wool in about three grades and keep all black wool separate from the rest, which seems to work out fairly well. But this coming spring I will not have more than two grades since I reduced the sheep part just in two on account of trouble of getting the right kind of summer range to run sheep in big bands. I am going in strong on registered Rambouillets, the kind that will always pay as they are a dual purpose sheep, both wool and the very best mutton. I just recently added two wonderful Bullard ewes to my registered flock which would make people sit up and take notice.

These ewes weigh close to 200 lbs. each and they are only two years old. They just lambed and I would not take \$100 for either of the ewe lambs. I enclose a sample of wool from these ewes for you to pass judgment on. I also have some King ewes in my flock. They are very good ewes, well shaped and heavy shearing. Bullard ought to get a dollar a pound for his wool this year and I believe that all fine wool breeders should hold their wool at 75

cents this year as there is a shortage of this class of wool the world over.

Well, sheep in this part are looking very good. We didn't have any more than a foot of snow up to now, Jan. 12th, but there is time yet to get all we wish. It does not look very good at the present time for next summer's grazing. Hay is selling round \$18 per ton in the stack but we bought ours early in September and got it at \$15 and \$16, \$15 for meadow hay and \$16 for alfalfa.

There are more coyotes here than I ever saw before and I have lost more lambs by them this fall than ever. We are getting more land every year so that in a few years we will run all the sheep on deeded land the year round, which is the most profitable way even if taxes are high.

The sheep are growing a very nice crop of clean, fine and long wool, the kind that ought to bring a long price so as to suit the times. Well here is wishing all the readers of the Wool Grower a record year in prosperity. I can't help but tell you that the Wool Grower is the best sheep paper in the world.

W. H. GUSCETTI, Calif.

ARIZONA CONDITIONS

The country in general looks very prosperous from a grass standpoint. There is plenty of moisture and climatic conditions are just right. Up to the present (Jan. 30) all stock have wintered fine and if no severe weather overtakes us we are assured of a prosperous spring.

E. J. WOLFF,
Winslow, Ariz.

WOOL CONSUMPTION IS 15 PER CENT LESS THAN IN 1918

Washington.—Consumption of wool in the United States in 1919 was 113,000,000 pounds or 15 per cent less than in 1918, the Bureau of Markets announced in its yearly wool consumption report. The decrease was confined wholly to the medium and coarser wools, the report showed, the

decrease in these grades off-setting a marked increase in the consumption of finer wools and a slight increase in carpet wools.

The total consumption in 1919

amounted to 627,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent or about 5¾ pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States. Massachusetts led the states in consumption with 226,185,627

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pounds. The decrease in consumption is attributed largely to the lack of demand for coarse woollen textiles, the war stimulation of 1918 and the inactivity of the industry in early 1919.

Of the wool consumed in 1919, 48 per cent was domestic and 52 per cent foreign compared with forty per cent domestic and sixty per cent foreign in 1918.

ARGENTINE SHEEP.

The pure breeds of sheep, as registered in the Argentine Flock Book, are the Lincoln, Argentine merino, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Down, Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, Duly, and Dorset Horn, although the Rambouillet and the Southdown are mentioned also in the census as among the breeds declared pure.

The predominating breed is the Lincoln and its crosses, as shown by the following figures, which are for the whole Republic at the end of 1914: Lincoln, 425,907; Rambouillet, 156,976; Shropshire, 20,082; Southdown, 14,538; Leicester, 5,304; and other breeds, 28,185; making a total of 642,992, excluding young lambs, etc. The total number of sheep in the whole Republic at the end of 1914 was as follows: Pure bred (including young lambs, etc.), 713,304; crossbred, 33,700,947; native, 8,811,201; a total of 43,225,452. The flocks vary in size from 200 up to 158,000 sheep.

U. S. CONSUL.

IDAHO SHEEP SCAB

Considerable scabees was spread among the sheep of Idaho last fall through Cotswold rams purchased from A. N. Murdock & Son, of Sugar City, Utah. These people had infected rams and as their bucks went into several different bands of range ewes many clean bands were infected. Both the state and Federal officials are investigating the sale of these scabby rams.

WOOL GROWERS PUBLISH BOOKLET

With a pamphlet entitled "Whetting Uncle Sam's Appetite for Lamb", the National Wool Growers' Association begins a campaign to encourage the public to "eat more lamb, the most healthful meat."

The association emphasizes the low consumption of mutton in the United States by showing that for the 5 pounds eaten per capita annually we consume 7 of veal, 67 of beef, and 71 of pork. Seventy-five per cent of mutton is eaten in the section east of Pittsburgh and north of Washington, where not more than five per cent of the mutton of the country is grown. "The West produces the lamb and New England and the East eat it," well expresses the situation.

Pointing out that "fewer lambs are condemned under government inspection than any other class of meat animals," the association makes claim that lamb is the most healthful of meats." The pamphlet just issued give directions for the choice of cuts of meat and states the advantages of each; methods of cooking are discussed, and special recipes are listed.

It is an attractive publication, full of information. A limited supply is available for distribution by the National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City.—Hoard's Dairyman.

U. S. SHEEP POPULATION

The 1920 government guess on live stock population, issued Feb. 1, as of Jan. 1, puts sheep at 48,615,000 head a decrease of .5 per cent compared with 1919. The valuation is placed at \$511,654,000.

Comparisons with estimates of previous years follow:

1920	48,615,000	1914	49,719,000
1919	49,863,000	1913	51,482,000
1918	48,603,000	1912	52,362,000
1917	47,616,000	1911	53,633,000
1916	48,625,000	1910	52,448,000
1915	49,956,000		

J. E. P.

KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 31st 1920. January developed a sensational sheep market. Prices which were on the up grade late in December, continued to rise through January, and final quotations for the month were the highest ever known in any January, and were nearly up to the highest levels ever recorded in any month. Lambs sold up to \$21.00, fat ewes \$13.00, feeding lambs \$18.50 in large bunches, and selected lots up to \$19.00. Yearlings were very scarce, and nothing choice was offered after the middle of the month, and \$17.50 stood for a top. The full advance carried the market \$2.50 to \$3.50 above closing quotations in December, and \$5.00 to \$6.00 above early November when the first fed sheep and lambs of the winter season were offered. Moderate receipts, urgent demand, and the belief that the feeding season is going to develop an acute shortage were factors in the advance.

In January, 1919, the top price for lambs was \$16.60, in February, \$18.50, and in April the extreme high point of \$21.75 was reached. If this year develops a normal advance between January and the middle of April, when the final clean up from feed lots is made, last year's top price will be exceeded by material margins. Killers as well as salesmen and feeders are expecting still further advances in prices, and do not anticipate any turn down in the market until early Southern spring lambs and grass fat sheep begin to move.

Though combined receipts of sheep in Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph were about 25,000 smaller than in January, 1919, they showed an average pre-war volume. Kansas City was the only market that reported an increase, and the gain here for the month was about 35,000. The rise in prices attracted many shipments that should have been held for more finish, and in that fact lies the indication of bare spots in the future market. The San Luis Valley about cleaned up its feed lots. A good many arrived from the Arkansas Val-

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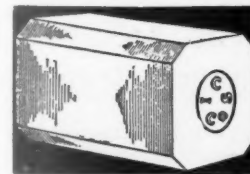
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Chazy, New York

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Mention the National Wool Grower

ley but they were short to begin with. In the last week of the month, initial shipments were made from Northern Colorado, and that section will have the right of way on the market as it never had before. California, which last year was a source of liberal supply, will do well to care for its own markets this year, and practically nothing will show up from the Northwest.

The rise in prices has made this season one of the best ever known for sheep feeders. Lambs have made good money but net returns on aged fed sheep were relatively better than on lambs. Encouraged by the good returns, feeders are grabbing all the thin lambs offered, paying \$17.50 to \$19.00. The pre-spring inquiry for breeding ewes is large also, but very few are available. Texas is still in the market for all classes and though she is credited with having bought 800,000 in the past eight months, her capacity is still untaxed. At the same time Texas is going to retain the increase of her flocks this year for restocking purposes. Closing quotations for the month were: fat lambs \$19.50 to \$21.00, ewes \$11.50 to \$13.00, yearlings \$16.50 to \$18.00, wethers \$13.50 to

\$15.00, and feeding lambs \$17.50 to \$19.00. Some ewes of doubtful condition, sold as breeders, at \$11.00 to \$12.50, and others at \$13.00 to \$16.00.
C. M. P.

1890 NEWS NOTES OF OMAHA MARKET

This week's receipts included a string of fine, heavy beeves fed in Saunders county. The cattle averaged 1,778 and sold at \$5.25.

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One of the most notable shipments of live stock ever made from this market consisted of twelve cars of stock cattle that were billed to Germany, this week. This is the first direct shipment of live stock from the Omaha market to a German port.

* * *

Several sales of western cows, bulls and common steers were made recently at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.90 per hundred weight.

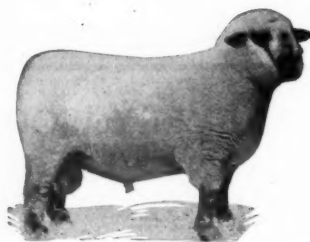
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A barrel has been placed in the Exchange building to receive cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, etc., for distribution among destitute farmers of western Nebraska. All are invited to contribute from the contents of your closets.

TRANSPORTATION OF ALSATIAN POTASH

The following cablegram was received from the American consul general at Paris, dated January 17:

"It is now reported that additional freight cars have been assigned to the transportation of potash from the Alsatian potash mines at Mulhausen. The director of these mines is shipping from Straasburg to Rotterdam and Antwerp an average of 280 tons of potash per day, which is practically the full capacity of mines at this time. There were invoiced here last week 8,869 tons of sylvanite 14 to 20 per cent, and 1,250 tons of muriate 50 per cent, for shipment via Antwerp and Savannah.—Commerce Report, Jan. 26.



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.